THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A very large daily newspaper—each number containing eight pages of forty-eight columns,—is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for Twelve and a half cents a week, payable to the Carrier; Single copies, Two cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year in advance. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Postage on the Daily Times sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—39 cents per quarter or $1 56 per annum.

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Published every evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Further Intelligence from Havana—The Threatened Outbreak—Slaves Landed—Municipal Affairs, &c.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. Shufeldt commander, from New-Orleans the 9th and Havana the 13th, arrived here on Saturday afternoon. After leaving Havana, she experienced very severe weather, and was compelled to put into Norfolk to replenish her coal, which detained her thirty-six hours.

Nothing further was known at Havana respecting the recent outbreak at Puerto Principe.

The *Cahawba* has a full freight of cotton and flour, and $37,000 in specie.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Cahawba* for furnishing us with the latest intelligence and full files of Havana papers.

The following letters from our correspondent give a summary of all the intelligence of any importance by this arrival:

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1854.

The six hundred bozal negroes last reported by me as in the possession of the Government are not so, although the officers were so confident of seizure that the rumor obtained. Some ten or twelve, old and sick, had been thrown out at false points for deception and to cover the real truth. The cargo has been already disposed of under *previous registration*, as you were advised when the preparation was being made. Four hundred and forty were landed at Nuevas Grandes, on the east end of the Island, some two weeks since, and these lots were publicly sold in the city of Nuevitas immediately afterwards, and are dispersed in the country. The vessel which brought the cargo to the east got off the coast without discovery, and was was an American built vessel.

Antonio Montero will remain in prison for some time yet, as the Government seem to think that he was the veritable killer of Castaneda, of which, if guilty, he can never be convicted. I am informed by those who have known him from childhood, that it was an impossible thing for him to perform; besides, those who have the key to these proceedings indicate the *party*, who went hence in a small vessel to Key West, within twenty-four hours after the perpetration of the crime.

General Manzano has left to take charge of the Eastern Department, in anticipation of trouble in that quarter; a slight reinforcement is said also to be on the way. We have no intelligence thence, beyond what has already been communicated to you.

Colonel José Imaz has been nominated chief of our police, taking his post yesterday; and Col. Thomas Isasmendi, arrived by last steamer from Cadiz, takes his position to-day as President of the Board Public of Works, appointed thereto by the Supreme Government of the Queen at Madrid.

The murderer of the mate of the brig *Mets*, some months since, at Matanzas, will be sent to New-York by the steamer *Cahawba* for the care of the United States Marshal of your District. We have nothing new to advise; I hand you Commercial reports.

The health of Havana remains good.

HAVANA, *Friday*, Nov. 10, 1854.

Since my last, we have an order of the 7th inst., for the purpose of giving activity to the preparation for exhibition of the products and arts of Cuba at the Paris gathering and contributions of the world in May next. The committees called upon to attend to the classification of the goods, and our enterprising artisans, to present specimens of their fabrics and industry.

In our *Journal* issue of the 10th, will be found an able paper of the Captain General's, upon the subject of our municipal finances, and initiative instructions for the security of the indebtedness of that department to the Royal Treasury, associating eighteen of the citizens of the city for advice and counsel with the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, who are designated by name.

The Government has granted to the widow of Castaneda twenty negroes, of the class of Emancipados, after the fashion of Pezuela—to enable her to get a living without becoming a burden to the country or the State. She pays the monthly salary, in conformity with the royal edicts.

An attempt at suicide, under the arches of the Palace, a few evenings since, has caused some excitement, on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case. The person had empowered General Concha to settle his affairs, before attempting the deed, as "the only trustworthy person in Cuba, of his knowledge;" leaving at his disposition his effects—a box of gold dust and money—naming a sum to be sent to his wife. The man is recovering in the hospital, the ball not having penetrated to the brain, but very seriously deranged his scalp and disfigured his face; and he will live to try it again, unless he should prove satisfied with his experience. The influence of General Concha over him may be the means of restoring him to usefulness, and saving the father to his family.

The Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Wheeler, accompanied by the American Consul, Col. Robertson, Captain Eagle, Commander of the United States steam frigate *Princeton*, and J. W. Fabens, Esq., Consul of the United States at Greytown, dined with the Captain-General by especial invitation, on the 8th inst. The dinner was, as such things always are, under the supervision, care, and hospitality of the elevated host and hostess, and the party on return, gave evidence of the abundance of good things seen, done and enjoyed. The *Princeton* went out of port last evening with passengers, Mr. Wheeler and family, and Mr. Fabens, for Pensacola, to meet the *Columbia*, &c.—all well on board.

A few troops have been sent East—General Manzano gone there to superintend, in case the two rebellions should prove a prelude to an *émeute* among the people, of which we have nothing reliable. The impression at the War Department is that another season for *stars*, crosses and ribbons is approaching.

We are remarkably quiet here—under our own vines and palms—and none can make us afraid. Health good, business dull, and nothing to advise of change in our markets for island products or foreign produce. Should anything occur of note before closing the *slow mail* for this steamer, I shall note it along.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The South Carolina Railroad Difficulty—The Run on Selden, Withers & Co.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 18—5 P. M.

Henry A. Burr, of the Post-Office Department, has returned to Charleston, S. C., having partially succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the South Carolina Railroad Company, for the transportation of the great Southern Mail over their road.

Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co., the bankers of this city, continue to redeem their notes as fast as they are presented, and there appears to be no probability of their failure.

From Washington—The Soule Affair—Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The *Union* of this morning announces positively the withdrawal of the instructions prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France, and presumes the explanation of Louis Napoleon will prove satisfactory.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown have issued a proclamation appointing Thursday next as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Election.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The official returns received at the Office of the Secretary of State from the Counties of Albany, Cayuga, Chautauque, Columbia, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Suffolk, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wyoming, vary the table of majorities as published in the *Register* of this morning in one County only, that of Livingston, which gives one vote less for Clark.

The *Register's* footings for the whole State show a majority of 266 for Clark.

Verdict on the Great Western Railway Collision.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The Jury that have been investigating the circumstances of the collision on the Great Western Railway, near Chatham, Canada, by which two lives were lost, have returned a verdict that the accident was the result of a violation of the rules of the road. The Jury also found J. Kettlewell, the engineer, and D. C. Twichell, the conductor of the gravel train, guilty of manslaughter, and the former was arrested and committed to jail, bail being refused.

The evening train yesterday afternoon from New-York for Boston, killed three oxen on the track, in Brighton, without damage to the train.

Col. Schouler, the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is now on a visit to this city, was last evening presented with a massive silver pitcher and goblet, by some of his personal friends.

Samuel Dana, an old and highly respected merchant of Boston, died last night at his residence in Bulfinch street.

News from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The bark *Prescott* arrived here this afternoon, and brings Buenos Ayres dates of Sept. 30.

Gen. Urquiza having recovered from his severe attack of illness, has resumed his Presidential functions over the confederated provinces. His Minister of Finance has resigned.

The Buenos Ayres *Packet* calls upon the authorities to prepare for an invasion from Urquiza, which it believes to be impending.

The plan of a national currency for the confederated provinces was meeting with great opposition, and would probably be defeated.

The British Consul at Buenos Ayres had issued a circular, declaring any British subject of that country who loaned money to the Emperor of Russia guilty of treason.

Exchange on the United States, 2½ per cent. premium; doubloons, 330 to 340.

From New-Brunswick.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 18.

We are in receipt of late papers from St. John, N. B. They state that the storm of the 13th and 14th inst. did great damage in various parts of the Province. All the rivers and streams overflowed their banks and deluged the low lands. The reservoir from which the inhabitants of St. John derived their water, was so seriously injured that the supply from it was cut off. The paper mill of Messrs. Phelps, near it, was partly carried away. On the Little River many mills and several bridges were swept away, and on other rivers great quantities of timber, hay, &c., were washed down the streams. Traveling was suspended throughout the Province, and the mails were all behind hand.

A Ship Disabled.

BOSTON, *Sunday*, Nov. 19.

The packet ship *North America*, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day. October 11, in latitude 51° 10', longitude 16° 20', she was struck by a terrific squall, disabling the ship of all sails for eight days. October 22, she encountered a severe gale, which lasted several days. November 11, she fell in with the schooner *Zealous* from Halifax for Boston, in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and her crew and brought them to this port.

Also arrived the steamer *Osprey* from Philadelphia.

Selection of the Site for the United States Court Rooms of Boston, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 19.

It is stated that the Pratt estate in Summer-street has been selected by the Government as the site for the Post-Office, United States Court Rooms, &c. The location is quite central for the citizens generally, but considerably removed from the wholesale business parts of the city.

Fires in Cambridgeport and Chelsea.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 19.

A fire in Cambridgeport destroyed, last night, the Broadway Omnibus Stables and two small grocery stores. The horses and carriages in the stables were saved. Loss, $6,000.

A barn in Chelsea, containing one hundred tons of hay, and owned by Mr. Currier, was burned this morning.

Railroad Accident.

UTICA, Sunday, Nov. 19.

The locomotive and tender of the Cincinnati express train, due at six o'clock this morning, was thrown off the track when near this city, in consequence of running over a cow that was on the track. The engine was completely turned over, and badly damaged. The passenger cars escaped uninjured, and none of the passengers were hurt.

Destructive Fire—Loss $12,000.

WINCHENDON, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 18.

A fire occurred here last night which destroyed the Pail Factory, two dry houses filled with staves, and the adjoining sheds and outhouses, belonging to Parks & Whitman, also destroying the Pail Factory of Jewett & Howes, their saw-mill, dry houses, &c. The loss is about $12,000.

Acts of the Canadian Legislature.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Last night the legislative assembly unanimously voted one hundred thousand dollars to the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have already fallen in the ranks of the allied armies, or who may fall during the continuance of the present war.

The Government purposes to alter the tariff, reducing the duty on refined sugar to two dollars and forty cents, and on raw sugar to one dollar and fifty cents per cwt.; on molasses, to two pence per gallon, and on coffee, one penny per pound.

Falling of the Ohio River—the Weather—the Money Market.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The Ohio river is quite low and still continues falling. The weather here is very cold.

Money matters in this city continue to improve. Gold has declined to two per cent premium. Eastern exchange is quoted at one and a half to two and a half per cent premium.

Hogs are firmer and are selling at $3 75 to $4.

We have no sales of provisions to report.

Failure of David Stewart & Son.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 19.

David Stewart & Son, extensive wholesale grocers of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are very heavy, amounting to upwards of five hundred thousand dollars.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 19.

The warehouse of Messrs. Allnert & Co., wholesale grocery merchants, near Commerce-street, is on fire and will most probably be totally destroyed. The roofs of adjoining warehouses have been burned considerably.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is to hand from all points, but we have no news worth telegraphing.

Mate of the Schooner M. L. Godfrey Lost Overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 19.

The schooner *M. L. Godfrey* arrived here to-day from Brookhaven, Connecticut, and reports having lost overboard, while off Sandy Hook, her mate, George R. Fisher. He has a family residing at Brookhaven.

Death from the Upsetting of a Camphene Lamp.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 18.

A woman named Brewer, at Manayunk, last evening, was badly burned by the upsetting of a camphene lamp, and died this morning at 9 o'clock, after giving birth at 5 o'clock to a child, which also died.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Stocks were dull and heavy this morning. Sales Reading, 34; Morris Canal, 11½; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Pennsylvania State fives, 80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41.

Suspension of George Papendick & Co.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 18.

George Papendick & Co., bankers of this city, have suspended payment, but their bills are still taken at all our city banks.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Nov. 18—12 M.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana, has arrived off this point, bound in.

The *Cahawba* put into Norfolk on Thursday night, short of coal, and left that port again at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She reports experiencing very heavy weather between Havana and Norfolk.

Frost in the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 17.

The weather here is quite frosty; we may consequently soon expect to be entirely free from yellow fever.

Amusements.

Broadway Theater.—An extraordinary attraction is offered here to-night. The Pyne *troupe*, on their way from Philadelphia to Boston, give an operatic performance. The opera is "Maritana," and will be conducted by the composer in person, for whose benefit the evening's performance is set apart. There should be a large house, for by numbers only can we estimate the appreciation of our public for one of the best operas by one of the best composers of the day. Whilst the Pyne *troupe* were here, "Maritana" was played on eight consecutive nights—a musical fact not often recorded. Mr. Wallace presided on all these occasions, without of course receiving any compensation for so doing. A complimentary benefit was the only way in which the management could express their obligation. To-night it comes off, and there will, we trust, be a proper response by our musical folk.

Academy of Music.—To-night Rossini's "Barbiere di Seviglia" will be performed for the second time. Mad. Grisi and Signors Mario, Badiali, and Susini are in the cast.

Niblo's Garden.—This establishment opens to-night with English Opera. The company consists of Mdlle. Nau, Miss Brienti, Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. Allan Irving, Mr. Horncastle and Mr. George Harrison. In the chorus there are 16 male and 16 female voices. An orchestra of 30 performers has been selected under the auspices of Mr. Thomas Baker, late of Jullien's Band—who is the conductor.

The season is announced to last three months, and the repertoire contains the following operas, all of which will of course be rendered in English.

Lucy of Lammermoor; the Puritans; Don Pasquale; the Sonnambulist; Fra Diavolo; the Crown Diamonds; the Bohemian Girl; Norma; Ernani; Lucrezia Borgia; Der Freischutz, and perhaps one or two American operas.

Auber's charming opera, "The Syren," opens the campaign to-night.

Eisfeld's Soirees.—Without the delicious Quartette Soirees of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld, our musical season would be sadly incomplete. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we observe an announcement that these rare entertainments will commence to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon, Broadway. No sincere admirer of the divine art in its purest form should neglect the opportunity of subscribing to the series.

Wallack's Theater.—An unusually strong bill to-night for Mr. Wallack's benefit and last appearance. Three pieces will be performed: the "Honeymoon," (the *Duke* by Mr Wallack, *Juliana* by Miss Rosa Bennett,) the "Adopted Child," and the "Phenomenon in a Smock Frock."

Metropolitan Theater.—Miss Julia Dean attracts good audiences here, and continues her engagement through the present week. To-night she appears in Sheridan Knowles' drama of the "Wrecker's Daughter." The performances will conclude with "Pizarro." *Rolla* by Mr. Eddy, *Elvira* by Mrs. Jones.

Burton's Theater.—The highly successful new drama "The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," will be played every evening until further notice.

Barnum's Museum.—A new domestic drama, called "Henriette the Forsaken," will be produced here this evening. A variety of farces, &c., in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York County Canvassers.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

The New-York Board of County Canvassers assembled at noon on Saturday, at the Chamber of Aldermen, City Hall. At 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, the Board was organized, and on the calling of the roll, the following Supervisors answered to their names: Messrs. Brown, Blunt, Baird, Hoffmire, Voorhis, Wakeman, Covert, Kelly, Ely and Drake.

The President said: It will be remembered that the Supervisor of the Third Ward (Blunt) was yesterday instructed to send back certain returns to the respective Boards of Inspectors in his Ward for correction. Is the Supervisor of the Third Ward ready to report thereon?

Supervisor Blunt—I will state at this time that I have not been able to see the Chairmen of Boards of Inspectors of the Third Ward, except one, and I have made arrangements with him to call his associate Inspectors together at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. If the Board will give me till Monday, I will endeavor to see all the others, and to get them all to meet at the same hour, so as to be prepared, when this Board shall meet on Monday, to report the result.

The President—The Supervisor of the Third Ward reports that he has met with some success. He reports progress, and asks that the Committee be continued. If there is no objection, the report of the Supervisor of the Third Ward will be received, and the Committee continued accordingly. Is the Supervisor of the Fourth Ward ready with his returns?

Supervisor Baird then proceeded to read his returns from the Inspectors of the Fourth Ward, which were canvassed without interruption—there being no discrepancies discovered therein.

Supervisor Hoffmire then proceeded to read the returns from the Fifth Ward. There appeared one slight discrepancy in the return from the Fourth District, and he was instructed to submit it to the Inspectors of that District. The returns from all the other Districts in this Ward were all canvassed without interruption—there being no discrepancies apparent therein.

As soon as the Fifth Ward returns were got through with, and before any other motion could be made,

Supervisor Howard said—I propose to canvass the Sixth Ward returns now.

It being 2½ o'clock.

Supervisor Voorhis said—I think it is so late in the day that we had better adjourn. We can canvass the Sixth Ward returns on Monday, the first thing.

Supervisor Howard—It won't take us so long as some of the other Ward returns have.

Supervisor Voorhis—There are six Districts; they will keep us here until 3 o'clock.

Supervisor Howard—I am anxious to get through with my returns today, because I shall be obliged to leave the city on Monday.

The President—We could pass by the Sixth Ward, and take up the Seventh on Monday, without any detriment, if it does not suit the convenience of the Supervisor of the Sixth Ward to attend the Board at that time. There are gentlemen here who have other things to attend to now.

Supervisor Howard—I have something else to do all next week.

The President—There is no probability of getting through all the Wards next week. If the Supervisor of the Sixth Ward is not here the entire week, his returns can be canvassed the week after.

Supervisor Howard—I do not want to have the canvassing of my returns postponed.

Supervisor Voorhis—I move we adjourn until Monday at 12 o'clock.

The President—Those in favor of the motion that the Board do now adjourn say Aye.

Supervisor Voorhis—Aye.

Supervisor Howard—That is only one, Mr. President.

The President—All who are opposed to the motion say No.

Supervisor Howard and another Supervisor responded in the negative; so

The President declared the motion lost, saying subsequently that the Secretary was desirous that the Board should adjourn, and he had no doubt there would soon be a majority present in favor of adjournment.

Supervisor Howard then proceeded to read his returns, when

The Second District of the Sixth Ward had been canvassed without interruption, it being eight minutes to 3 o'clock.

Supervisor Voorhis said—I move that we now adjourn.

The President—It is moved and seconded that this Board do now adjourn. Those in favor say Aye, and those opposed, No.

Supervisor Voorhis and another Supervisor voted in the affirmative, and

Supervisor Howard and another Supervisor appeared to vote in the negative.

The President—It seems to be carried.

Supervisor Howard—How is that, who is the third?

The President—The Chair votes Aye. This Board stands adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock; so

At about three minutes to 3 o'clock the Board adjourned until to-day at noon.

The Wreck of the New Era.

We subjoin the following communication from our Special Correspondent, dated

EATONTOWN, N. J., Friday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have again visited the wreck to-day. The sea is beating over her, and nothing can now be done towards removing the baggage of the passengers. I am informed by the Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration that he expects to find fifteen or twenty thousand dollars among the baggage, if he can get to it. Capt. Henry started for New-York to-day. He has done all he could for the passengers, after being shamefully deserted by his crew. It is the opinion of the seafaring men here that the passengers could have all been saved, if the crew had consisted entirely of American seamen. E.

City Mortality.

A reference to the City Inspector's report of the interments during the past week, showing a total number of only 356. From cholera only three deaths are reported. The prevailing complaint in the City at the present time is an epidemic, chronic good health.

A Suspicious Pedestrian.

On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, Officer Parlin, of the reserved corps, discovered a man going into the house No. 306 Fourth-avenue, with a large bundle of clothing in his possession, valued at $60. The policeman, thinking the man a suspicious character, endeavored to arrest him, but he slipped away from him, and ran off at a fast gait. The officer started in pursuit, and finally succeeded in making an arrest. On being taken to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, he would not give his name, or render any account of himself, other than that he was an Englishman. On searching him, a letter, written in a delicate hand, and directed to John M. Stewart, Union-square Post-Office, was found in his pocket. He was detained for examination by the Captain of the Twenty-first Ward Police, and was yesterday committed by Justice Stuart to await further action.

LONG ISLAND.

The Irish Mission.

Rev. Dr. Heather, Secretary of the Irish Home Missionary Society, who has recently arrived in this City with a view of raising $30,000 to assist in the effort now being made to evangelize Ireland, delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse in the Sands-street (Brooklyn) Church, yesterday afternoon, to a very large audience. He gave some interesting statistics on the comparative state of the two Churches in Ireland, showing the steady increase of Protestantism, and gradual decrease of Catholicism. There were in that country, at the present time, over two millions of Protestants, (non-Catholics,) and less than four millions of Catholics. There was in Ireland a great field for Mission labor. The Society of which he, in this country, was the representative, was doing a great work. It had in its employ 101 Missionaries constantly engaged in diffusing the gospel. The expenses consequent on such exertions the Society is able to meet, but further effort is greatly needed, and daily becoming more so. Hence his present visit, that he might raise $30,000 with which to aid in advancing the good work. A collection for that purpose was taken up at the close of his remarks, and a very liberal sum was contributed.

Murderer of Harrison Arrested.

Oliver Lee, the man charged by the Coroner's Jury with being the principal in the murder of Wm. H. Harrison, at the late election riot in Williamsburg, was arrested at an early hour on Saturday morning, at No. 300 Grand street, New-York, by officers of the Thirteenth Ward. The officers received their first information that Lee was the person implicated by reading the verdict early this morning, and, knowing of his whereabouts, at once arrested Lee, whom they found secreted under the bed. Lee admits having struck Harrison, but states that he was acting in self-defence. He was locked up at the Thirteenth Ward Station-house.

Lee, the Murderer.

On Saturday afternoon, Oliver Lee, the man who was arrested that morning on a charge of causing the death of Harrison, in the recent election riot, was committed to the jail of Kings County by Mayor Wall, to await trial. It is understood that he has given the names of several parties engaged in the riot not heretofore implicated. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER BUCEPHALUS.

Ten Lives Lost—Further Particulars, and Interesting Statement of Capt. Alexander.

From the Buffalo Democracy, Nov. 18.

We gave, yesterday morning, in our marine column, all the particulars of the loss of the propeller *Bucephalus* and a portion of her crew, and the rescue of the Captain, Mates, Engineers, and some of the deck hands, in the gale of Sunday last, on Lake Huron.

Captain Alexander reached our city yesterday morning, and from him we obtain the following interesting statement of the loss of his vessel:

The propeller *Bucephalus* left Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M., with fourteen thousand and thirty-five bushels of corn, and a deck load of flour, seed, butter, ashes, &c., and proceeded to Milwaukee to complete her cargo. After making the usual stops at Waukegan, Kenosha, and Racine, the propeller arrived at Milwaukee about 5 o'clock, A. M. of the 5th, and at once began to take on the balance of her cargo. Having finished loading by 9 A. M. the same morning, and the wind and weather favorable, they left for Port Washington for wood.

Shortly after leaving, the wind increased in violence, blowing from the south, and by noon there was such a sea on that they could not lay at Port Washington pier; they backed off and came to an anchor, and lay till next day at 9 A. M., when the gale moderated, and they took on their wood and proceeded on their way, calling at Sheboygan. The wind at this time was westerly. At 6 o'clock was on the course for Beaver Island with a fresh breeze from northwest. At daylight on the 7th made the Manitous with a strong increasing breeze. Arrived at Beaver Island, remained until the 8th at noon for fuel, when they left for Presque Isle. Arrived there on the morning of the 9th, but had to lay until Sunday, the 12th, at 11 A. M., when they left for Buffalo.

Shortly after leaving Presque Isle, the wind veered to the N. E. and it began to snow. At 3 P. M. the wind increased to a strong breeze, and at 5 it was blowing a gale. About this time the foremast gave way, and went over the side. At 6 o'clock the forward gangways were stove in by a heavy sea, and part of her deck load washed overboard.

Everything had been secured, in anticipation of a severe gale; but it increased at such a fearful rate, that it was almost impossible to keep the vessel on her course. The heavy rolling of the boat shifted the corn in her hold, and made her unmanageable. The other two gangways on the lee side were now stove in, and the captain had to keep her before the wind to get the after one secure, and throw over a portion of her freight which was on deck, to trim the boat. The officers were unable to secure the two forward gangways, and all the freight on the deck was washed overboard.

The wind continued to increase in violence, accompanied with snow and hail, and after an attempt to keep her on her course proved unavailing, as the boat would not stir, they kept her before the wind as their only safety. About midnight the rudder unshipped, when the boat broached too. All the gangways were stove in, the guards around the stern torn up, and the boat filling with water. Shortly afterwards the fires were extinguished, and the boat fast going to pieces.

Capt. Alexander now finding that there was no hope of saving his vessel, ordered the three boats to be got ready for launching. The first boat was put in charge of Peter Shoemaker, formerly second officer of the *Bucephalus*, and in it Daniel Brown, Wheelsman; George Rupperaugh, Henry Worener, George Smith, Michael Stein, and Jacob Marks, deck hands. This boat was swung out preparatory to being let down, when one of the men in it cut the rope holding up the stern and all were thrown out and drowned.

The second boat was placed in charge of R. Stoddard, the first mate; and with him, A. H. Brown, engineer; Wm. Peters, 2d engineer; Saml. Chappell, wheelsman; Richard Sparks, steward; Peter King, fireman; Jack Rollinger, do.; Mrs. Martha Midford and Miss Emily Marble, passengers. This boat got clear of the wreck, and put off, heading against the wind. The night was so dark that it was impossible to tell where the nearest land lay. The crew, however, pulled nobly some fifteen miles, and, through good fortune, made the land between two reefs, on either one of which had they struck, all on board would undoubtedly have perished, as the breakers were running mountains high. The men here built a large fire on the beach, in hopes of attracting the attention of the third boat. They, however, were too far off to see the light.

The third boat—one of Francis' metallic life-boats—was taken in charge by Captain Alexander.

By the time this boat had been made ready, the propeller had sunk to her cabin deck, and the boat becoming entangled under the ledge of the upper cabin, it was drawn down several feet under water. Through the exertion of the second officer, the boat was pushed off clear from the propeller, and came up. All in the boat now got out and hung over the side, while the Captain, with a bucket, bailed the boat clear, and again all got in. They then pulled against the wind, and in three hours, or shortly before daybreak, approached the beach, and came in sight of the fire that had been kindled by the crew of the second boat. Captain Alexander, knowing the coast to be very rocky, and the breakers running so high, suggested that they should keep out until daybreak, when they would be able to make the shore in safety, and stating that the chances were, should they then attempt to land, that all would be lost. The men, however, were so benumbed with cold, that they insisted on pulling in, saying that they would rather endeavor to land, even if they should drown in the attempt, than stay out and perish before day-light came. The men were so urgent that the captain had to consent. The first breaker was passed in safety. The second overset the boat, and all were thrown out. White, however, succeeded in getting hold of the painter, and righted the boat. The captain was unable, at first, to reach up to the side of the boat, and allowed himself to sink and touch bottom, when he sprung up and caught hold hold of the rudder, and drew himself into the boat. Wm. Day also swam up to the boat and got in. Emmons and Gebhart had hold on to the seat of the boat when it capsized, and came up again in it. The other two, Anderson Rector and John Webber, were drowned.

Those in the boat were left without oars for some time, but one happened to float by, and with its aid the boat was got in shallow water. The captain and mate then got out and hauled the boat ashore. They landed near where the second boat had made the shore, which was found to be Black's Creek, near Point Aux Barques.

The crew and the three passengers, fourteen in all, were treated with the most humane kindness by the people at Point Aux Barques, furnished with dry clothing, and everything was done for them which could be.

The Captain here chartered a fishing boat and with it brought all of those rescued to Port Huron, running the distance ninety miles in nine hours; and from there came down to Detroit on the steamer Rob.

The crew speak in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of Captain Alexander, on that trying occasion. The vessel sunk under the [illegible] and the Captain was the last to leave her deck, which he did when the water had reached his waist, taking his chances for life in the smallest and poorest boat.

The propeller as we stated yesterday was owned by Holt, Palmer & Co., of this city and Captain Alexander, and was insured for $19,000. She was valued at $28,000.

The following is a list of those saved:

Capt. S. Alexander, of Buffalo.
R. Stoddard, first mate, Buffalo.
John White, second mate, Buffalo.
A. H. Brown, engineer, Buffalo.
Wm. Peters, second engineer, Buffalo.
Samuel Chappell, wheelsman, Buffalo.
Richard Sparks, steward, Buffalo.
Peter King, fireman, Buffalo.
Jack Rollinger, fireman, Buffalo.
Anthony Gebhart, deck hand, Buffalo.
Thaddeus W. Emmons, porter, Elyria, Ohio.
Wm. Day, passenger, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Midforth, passenger, New-York.
Miss Emily Marble, passenger, New-York.

LOST.

Peter Shoemaker, late second mate, Perrysburg, O.
Daniel Brown, wheelsman, Beaver Island.
Anderson Rector, cook, Colchester, C. W.
John Webber, deck hand, Buffalo.
George Rupperaugh, deck hand, Buffalo.
Henry Worener, deck hand, Buffalo.
George Smith, deck hand, Buffalo.
Michael Stein, deck hand, Buffalo.
Jacob Marks, deck hand, Buffalo.

One man, name not known, and who came on board at Port Washington, was missed over two hours before the first boat left, and, it is supposed, was washed overboard.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

More Murders by the Indians—A Father's Revenge.

Our latest dates are: San Antonio, 2d; Austin, 4th, and Galveston, 9th inst.

The San Antonio *Ledger*, of the 2d, has an account of another murder and outrage committed by Indians. The *Ledger* says:

On last Sunday evening, Mr. St. Williams, living on the Medina, about fourteen miles from the city, was cruelly butchered by a party of six Indians. It seems that he had gone from his house for water, and soon after his wife, hearing him shout for assistance, ran to the spot and found that the cruel work had been done—her husband was killed. The Indians then came to the house, robbed it of its contents, and carried off their three children. They left the house a short distance and sat down to enjoy a feast served up with the most shocking cruelty. Mrs. Williams followed them, and by adroitly succeeded in getting from them her two youngest children. The other, a little girl, they would not give up, but carried off with them, and is still a captive among them. They also drove off the horses of Mr. Williams. Mrs. Williams started off for a neighbor's house almost frantic with grief, scarcely knowing where or for what she was going. After wandering about lost and bewildered, for the whole of Sunday night, about daylight she came up to the house of Mr. Carothers.

Several citizens of the neighborhood started off immediately in pursuit. We have not yet heard whether or not it is likely that the Indians would be overtaken, but would rather think that they will make their escape.

The news reached San Antonio on Monday the 30th, when a company of fifteen or twenty Rangers, under the command of Capt. Calhoun, was sent in pursuit of the Indians. The party returned on the evening of the 1st inst. The *Ledger* says:

They followed them some sixty or seventy miles, when they concluded it was useless to go further, and gave up the pursuit. The Indians were Camanches, instead of Apaches, as first reported. In their flight they did not fail to act out their ruling propensity, that of stealing. They stole several horses from the settlement about Quihi. Mr. Montell, a gentleman from the Bandera, reports that a corresponding party of Camanches passed the Bandera Pass about ten days since. They were undoubtedly the party who committed the depredations, as they took the same trail back.

We learn from the Austin *State Times* that five companies of Rangers were mustered into the service of the State on the 3d inst. We learn from the *State Gazette* that the Rangers will be sent to Fort Martin Scott and Fort Worth, to await the orders of Gen. Smith, and upon these will depend their future service or disbanding. The *Gazette* says the Rangers are fine men, from every part of the State, and well mounted and equipped.

The *State Gazette* tells the following tragic story:

A daughter of Daniel Merrill, of Liberty, had the misfortune to bestow her love upon a villain, who succeeded in marrying her. After a few years of infamous conduct, the wretch, whose name was McCrory, abandoned her, and not contented with leaving her to the cold mercies of the world, took with him their daughter, the only offspring of the ill-starred match. Mr. Merrill pursued him, and seeking to evade pursuit, McCrory pushed on to the sea coast, still carrying with him the child.

At this time, as though Heaven had chosen to wreak vengeance upon him, the awful storm took place which swept away the town of Matagorda and everything in its path. It was during this terrible visitation that he found himself near the bay, and placing the child in a temporary place of safety, he undertook to brave the threatened elements in reaching the town. Night set in, and while darkness enveloped the earth, either the sudden rise of the ocean or the overwhelming blasts of the wind became the avenging arm of his injured wife, and smote him to the dust. His body was afterwards recognized, horribly mutilated, and the child was rescued alive, to gladden the face of her mother.

The Galveston *News* has a long letter giving an account of the fight with the Indians, in which Lieut. Carr received a wound from an arrow in the abdomen. We are glad to learn that though the wound was at first considered mortal, Lieut. Carr has greatly recovered, and at the date of the letter, (Oct. 9,) was believed to be out of danger.

The Sandwich Islands.

The Boston *Chronicle* publishes the following intelligence from the Sandwich Islands as coming from a perfectly reliable source:

"By a recent private letter from Honolulu we learn that a messenger will leave that city very soon for Washington with a *Treaty of Annexation* which has been drawn up in proper form, but not yet signed, as Judge Lee, who was directed by our Government to witness the signatures of the instrument in question, has been obliged to absent himself from Honolulu on account of ill health, and consequently has not been able as yet to attend to the duty assigned to him.

"The treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs, and they are each to receive a pension, which ceases with the death of the recipient, with the exception of the pension to be paid to the King, which is to be transferred to Alexander in case he shall survive his Majesty. It is understood that the whole amount to be paid in pensions will be somewhere from three to four hundred thousand dollars per annum.

"The property belonging to the present Government of the Islands is to be purchased outright by our Government for a fixed sum.

"The above items of intelligence may be relied upon as correct, as they come from the highest authority."

FRANCE.

THE GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 29, 1854.

Mr. HUBBARD, a member of the bar, is engaged upon a defence of M'lle CRUVELLI for her late escapade. It is to be published as a pamphlet, and is grounded upon the uncomfortable position she held at the Opera. It is a circumstance in her favor that she endeavored to obtain the annulling of her engagement before resorting to violent means. There is doubt about the accomplishment of the prima donna's marriage in Germany, where it is said there were obstacles and objections urged by both lawyers and priests. However, the blacksmith, if appealed to, will doubtless set the matter straight.

RACHEL has appealed against the decision of the Civil Tribunal. The case now comes before the Imperial Court, and her cause will be pleaded by M. CREMIEUX, of the ex-Provisional Government, and a Jew like herself. She has undoubtedly made up her mind to pay the damages rather than play the odious character, if the Imperial Court confirms the decision of the inferior tribunal, and if, in its turn, the Supreme Court awards indemnity to the author, M. LEGOUVE. The total expense of refusing the tragedy will be to her in that case not far from $10,000.

The best occupied man in France, ALEX. DUMAS, is at present engaged upon the following programme: He is superintending the rehearsals of his drama of "Conscience," at the Odeon; his "Duke of Savoy" appears from day to day in the *Constitutionnel*; his "Ingenue" in the *Siècle*, is temporarily suspended, owing to the discovery that the woman, a historical personage, to whom he gives the name of *Ingenue*, is still alive; his "Memoirs" appear twice a week in the *Mousquetaire*; his "Mohicans de Paris," five times a week. He has promised a dramatic version of "El Salteador" to the Ambigu, for December, and a scenic adaptation of the "Mohicans" to the Porte St. Martin, for January. Besides this, he edits the *Mousquetaire*, and is furnishing a hotel in the Rue d'Amsterdam, where he is soon to give a grand literary housewarming.

M. FLEISHMAN, from Washington, Patent Agent in Paris, is soon to issue the first number of a weekly paper, in English, intended to circulate principally among Americans. He makes no deposit of caution money with the Government, and therefore can make no allusion to politics. If the experiment succeed, it is not improbable that at no distant day, this weekly may be merged in a full grown daily, political, transatlantic and universal—such a paper as would withdraw all American patronage from Galignani. It would have been done before, but for two reasons: the capital was wanting, and it was not likely that the investment would pay any interest. Still, the enterprise is an engaging one for an amateur millionaire. The first step is to get permission of the Government, and then to place in its hands the sum of $12,000 as a guarantee for good behavior. All these difficulties, I repeat, may yet be overcome, and the *Paris Daily American* be furnished to subscribers at the rate of five dollars a quarter.

It was intended last week to make a strong effort to induce Mr. MASON to interpose in behalf of those American papers now stopped at the Post-Office, of which the NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Tribune* are the first and foremost. But in view of the SOULE stoppage, and the evident hostility on the part of the French Government towards America which it argues, the effort is judged useless, and will not be made.

Mr. LOUIS HUART, editor-in-chief of the *Charivari*, has become the manager of a small place of amusement called Les Folies Nouvelles. In view of this circumstance, the critics of position, who never noticed the place before, have added it to their list of establishments in vogue, and attend its first representations as if it were the Français or the Gymnase.

The season is so nearly at an end that I feel it my duty to record the present attitude of my green-house peanuts, of whose progress I have from time to time informed you. The singular manner in which the fruit is produced is the delight of all the gardeners around. The nut was expected to form upon the root of the plant, like a potato, and the amazement was, therefore, great, at seeing the flower detach itself from the stem, fall upon the ground, and plunge a long feeler into the earth. The plant was subsequently found to be produced upon this feeler or peduncle. This process, not remarkable to well read botanists, is a phenomenon in the eyes of such ornamental gardeners as came to see it. The pronunciation of the word is improving—*pai-neuts* is its condition, for the moment.

An exhibitor of juggling feats in tents at fairs and fêtes, announced last week upon his show-bills that he would perform the same wonderous feats executed by ROBERT HOUDIN and HAMILTON. Mr. ROBERT HOUDIN, having made a fortune at juggling, sold his name and his good-will to a pupil named HAMILTON. HAMILTON, who has a nice little theatre of his own at *Paris*, was indignant at seeing his name and that of his illustrious predecessor upon the door of a camp-meeting tent, and brought an action against the itinerant. The latter defended himself, and protested against the insinuation that his bill read in such a way as to mislead the public and to give the impression that the real HAMILTON would exhibit sleight-of-hand. He went on to ask, "Who is this HAMILTON? A man whose real name is DUCQUARD; a man who has got no patent for celebrity as I have for my 'elephant man,' who walks on ceilings head downwards." The Court here interrupted him, dismissed the case and sentenced HAMILTON to the costs.

The circus, tired of waiting for the capture of Sebastopol, which was to a certain degree indispensable to the production of its spectacle of that name; has determined to bring it out before that consummation, and give Gen. CANROBERT a lesson of punctuality. The anachronism is certainly glaring, but what can be done? The mimodrame has been ready three weeks, and the manager has come to think Lord RAGLAN a very tedious warrior indeed. In fact, M. BILLON is fairly out of patience at the slow way in which modern victories are achieved, and at the extremely unjust precedence given to fact over fiction.

ROGER, the tenor, declines renewing his engagement with the Grand Opera, and leaves soon for Milan, there to perform the character of *Jean* in the "Prophet," which it seems has never been produced in that city.

TEDESCO has made her first appearance at St. Petersburg, as *La Fille du Regiment*. A dangerous assumption of character, for the Czar might think so dashing a heroine could be usefully employed at Sebastopol. The attendance at the Opera in the Russian Capital is good, and the guests are gay enough, it appears, though the English papers will not fail to say that the notable families have been notified to subscribe and appear regularly in their boxes, under penalty of confiscation.

The *Charivari* has a picture of NICHOLAS, upon his knees in the act of knouting himself. Penetrated with remorse, and stung by conscience, he inflicts self-torture upon his person. The knout is an amazingly long one, winding three times round his body. The penitent accompanies his flagellation with the cry: "It's my fault, all my fault, my very heinous fault!" Never was the *mea culpa* uttered with more unction, more conviction. Whether the real NICHOLAS has as yet regretted his conduct, it is impossible to say. The London *Times* continually has it that he passes sleepless nights, and tosses in his bed, that he has no appetite and is growing thin; but the London *Times* has a transparent motive for these comforting assurances. The *Charivari* makes the Czar a very corpulent man, and evidently derives its information upon the Imperial case from a correspondent whose sources of intelligence are less reliable than those open to the emissaries from Printing House-square.

Among the numerous beverages invented and manufactured this season, to take the place of wine, the least expensive is sour water fermented. Households in the country make it by hogsheads at a time, for home consumption. It looks like beer, and by a stern effort of the imagination, might be drank as such; but as the French dislike beer, it is made to resemble wine by an addition of beet juice. Such is the effect of an optical illusion.

An individual, of warlike tendencies,—so warlike indeed that it is a matter of wonder he did not embark for the Crimea,—has just come to his death, of a surfeit. He wagered that he would eat fifty Cossacks without drinking. A Cossack is a small one sou cake, and owes its name to the late inclination to *manger du Cosaque*. At the twenty-third, he had a fit, screamed for water, was taken to the hospital, and died of congestion of the brain.

To my enumeration of the occupations of *females in France, I desire* to add another. In a town of 10,000 inhabitants, I saw, one dreadful evening last week, a woman *lighting the street lamps. Her petticoats were* tucked up to her knees, exposing her limbs to the intrusive storm and to the indiscreet gaze. She was armed with a long rod tipped with a point of fire. The glass forming the floor of each lantern tilted on its hinges as the rod was inserted, and the mud was illumined for yards on every side. Then, if never before, was the scene brightened and the gloom cheered by the comforting presence of woman.

Such is the terror inspired by the Commissary of Police, whose special business it is to descend into gambling-hells, that people risk their lives to escape. Some nights ago, M. BOURNOT, the terrible instrument of the law, broke into a richly-furnished attic, and summoned both the sharps and the flats to make immediate surrender. In their agony to flee, some half a dozen issued from the window, and led the police a chase along the leads. They could naturally go no further than the corner house, and were caught on the eaves. One gentleman got into a barrel of water, but was detected by the swashing over of a wave, created by some motion of his body. The lady of the establishment hid in a tall entry clock, and would not have been discovered, had she not touched an unlucky spring, which set the alarm going, and led the Commissary to open the door to see what was the matter. The keepers of these private gaming-houses disguise their real objects by some ostensible and visible profession, calculated to allay suspicion and to account for such a constant run of gentlemen visitors. The *table d'hote* is the usual cover, and the guests are fed before they are plucked—fattened, as you might say, before they are taken to market. The proprietor of the house, and even the porter, are often ignorant of the capital sport that is had, sometimes for a consecutive twelvemonth, in the peak of the roof.

DICK TINTO.

P. S.—I have the highest authority *for adding in a postscript that the SOULE* exclusion was intended as a lesson, if not an insult.

SANDERS' rascally letter to the French people is circulating here gingerly; it would be dangerous, however, to be known to possess it. SANDERS ought to be straight-jacketed at once.

His Majesty is highly enraged at the non-capture of Sebastopol; he wants more money, and is afraid to ask for a loan under the circumstances.

THE FIRST WHALEMAN.—The New-Bedford *Mercury*, in connection with the fact mentioned in the *Journal* a day or two since, that Capt. WILLIAM HAMILTON was the first New England whaleman, says that a ship bearing his name has been employed in the whale fishery from that port during the last twenty years, and her fortunate owners have had no occasion to regard her as a misnomer.

OHIO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Opening of the Ohio Central Railroad—General Description of the Road.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

Tomorrow is the day fixed upon for the formal celebration of the opening of the Ohio Central Railroad, which as you already know, now forms the long looked for railroad connection between the Cincinnati, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and thus opens still another avenue between the heart of the West and the Atlantic seaboard. Having been honored with an invitation to make one of a party of guests upon this jubilant occasion, I propose to give you some notice of the incidents of the trip.

The invitations issued by J. H. SULLIVAN, Esq., President of the Ohio Central, state that the several Railroad Companies between New-York and Wheeling, by way of Baltimore, and between Columbus and Cincinnati, and between Columbus and Indianapolis, have very courteously proffered free tickets to the guests, taking them to Cincinnati or to Indianapolis and return. From this statement you may get an idea of the character of the arrangements made for the occasion. In response to these invitations, a company of about 150 gentlemen took a special train at 6½ o'clock this morning, at Baltimore, for this place. HENRY GARRETT, Esq., of Baltimore, of the house of GARRETT & SONS, (for a long time the financial agents of the opening road,) J. H. DONE, Esq., and WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., Master and Assistant Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, accompanied the party—Mr. DONE having us all specially in charge, with Capt. RAWLINGS, one of the ablest and most successful conductors, in command of the train, while our engineer for the first hundred miles was Mr. THOMAS BECKET, who during fifteen years' running of locomotives has never run off the track, or met with any other the slightest accident. So you see we were well provided for in all respects, at the start. A special time-table was arranged for the occasion by Mr. DONE, by which we were to arrive at Wheeling, 379 miles from Baltimore, at 12:30 o'clock to night; and notwithstanding the necessity of waiting and passing, at various points, some miles of freight and passenger trains, we were "on time" at every station, and reached this place at precisely the appointed minute. An instance of such precision is worth noting, and speaks well for the conduct of the road. Nor were creature comforts forgotten. At seasonable hours, we were provided with a capital lunch at Martinsburg, dinner at Cumberland, and supper at Fairmount. So much for the programme of to-day and its fulfillment. All went merrily and happily, without the slightest drawback,—weather, company, and all the circumstances of the day combining for the general enjoyment. Of all magnificent works of internal improvement which have demonstrated the genius and enterprise of our countrymen, there is none probably more worthy of notice than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and yet, although this Company was the first of its character chartered and organized in the *United States (as long ago as 1827,) I do not* remember having ever seen in a New-York journal even any moderately extended description of this great work, in which some twenty-seven millions of dollars have been invested. Were the hour not so very late, I should be glad to supply this deficiency;—as it is, I can only make a very brief reference to some of the most prominent points of interest.

The road, as I have already said, is 379 miles in length. Its course for the greater part of the distance lies through a succession of narrow valleys, winding around and among the rocky region of the Alleghanies and the successive ranges of hills by which they are approached; and affords the traveler at many points some glimpses of mountain scenery surpassed by nothing even in Switzerland, and seldom equaled elsewhere. Some idea of the natural obstacles overcome in the construction of the road, may be obtained from the statement that there are fourteen tunnels on its line, one of which is 4,100 feet, another 2,350 feet in length, while the aggregate tunneling is 12,604 feet, or nearly two miles and a half. Of bridges there are one hundred and eighty-six, of the total length of 15,000 feet.

At the Relay House, eight miles from Baltimore, *the road leaves the open country and enters the* rocky gorge of the Patapsco River. And here the admirer of rugged scenery,—of alternating wooded hill-sides, steep mountains, quiet valleys, rocky crags, smooth gliding rivers, and tortuous, rapid, dashing streams, each continually replaced by the other as the glorious panorama of nature passes before him,—begins a feast which continues until the eyes become weary with the sight. The best friends of the road, in their efforts to picture the natural beauties of this route, have invested it with many a horror sufficient to frighten the timid traveler into searching for some way of avoiding the dreaded scenes. They tell us of horrible precipices, dismal chasms, frightful gorges, and indescribable dangers, from which you might suppose they had escaped only by a miraculous interposition of Divine Providence. All this is poetry of the "agonizing" school. I am bold to say that the most timid child, whose ears have not already been filled with these well meant hobgoblin stories, will pass over the road without a single tremor of fear to mar the pleasure afforded by the glorious ever-changing views. Steep mountains there are, and frightful chasms, and gloomy looking dells; but our track lies neither through nor over them,—and as the iron horse dashes triumphantly, exultingly along, one feels an instinctive sense of security, from the very passing vision of those distant terrors. But I wander,—as who would not wish to do, when in sight of so much wild unexplored grandeur.

Twenty-one miles from Baltimore we cross the Patapsco upon a viaduct of new construction,—a most beautiful and airy looking, yet substantial structure, a description of which I am sure will be read with interest, by engineers and architects at least. This viaduct is 310 feet in length, and constructed for double track, 25 feet in width from centre to centre of truss. The whole length is divided into three equal spans, 97 feet clear of masonry—resting on cast iron towers seated on masonry. Each span consists of two parallel trusses, 25 feet apart from centre to centre, and 17 feet high, and are composed entirely of wrought and cast iron, so arranged the *former* being in a state of tension and the latter in a state of compression, the proper condition of each. The top chord or stretcher is octagonal in form, with a circular core, and cast in lengths of 14 feet 10½ inches, which are connected at their ends by tenon and socket, similar to a water pipe, and are supported at each joint by light tabular cast iron posts. At the foot of each post the suspension rods meet and are connected therewith by a pin which passes through the eyes on their ends. There is another pin below this, and connected with it by means of links, to which the lower ends of the panel rods are attached in such a manner that the upper pin to which the main suspension rods are fastened, can be moved longitudinally by the expansion or contraction of those rods without distributing the vertical position of the posts, or placing an undue strain upon either of the panel or main rods. To this lower pin the suspender and bolts are connected, which pass down between the floor beams with a screw and nut on the end, by means of which the floor beams are pressed up hard against the bottom of the posts, and the whole bridge is adjusted.

The panel rods are made sufficiently strong, that in case of fracture in either of the main suspension rods, they would be able to transfer the weight resting on these rods to the two adjoining posts, from which it would be carried back to the towers by the two sets of suspension rods that meet at the foot of the posts, thus making a complete failure of the bridge an impossibility. The top chords are connected by light cast iron horizontal struts and diagonal rods, and the bottom of the posts by the floor beams and diagonal rods similar to the top, which together give the necessary lateral stiffness to the whole bridge. The iron work was done at Mount Clare, under the direction of Mr. JAMES CLARK; the bridge was raised by Mr. H. FREEMAN, machinist; and Mr. THOMAS A. HESKETT, carpenter; the masonry by Mr. S. D. MCMURPHY.

This bridge is the sole invention of WENDEL BOLLMAN, Esq., the "Master of Roads" on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and, I understand, has been highly approved by all competent engineers and mechanics who have examined it, among whom is Mr. MCALPINE, of New York, who is said to give it his fullest sanction.

About 41 or 42 miles from Baltimore we reach Parr's Ridge, which divides the waters of the Patapsco and of the Potomac, by a grade of 82 feet to the mile. From the summit, at Mount Airy station, we have a charming and expanded view westward across the Frederickton Valley, and as far as the Catoctin Mountain, distant some fifteen miles. Dashing along down the valley of Bush Creek, and crossing the Monocacy River, we escape the rocks for awhile, and pass over the rolling region of rich limestone land lying between the Monocacy and the Catoctin Mountain. Approaching the "Point of Rocks," we pass a cut of some extent through the ridge of breccia marble, from which the beautifully variegated material of the columns in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives of the Capitol at Washington was obtained, considerable quantities of which are seen lying on the side of the tracks, evidently designed for use in ballasting the road. From this point to Harper's Ferry—having crossed the Potomac, which is here about a quarter of a mile in width—the road lies along the foot of a precipice, a distance of three miles, the last of which is immediately under the lofty cliffs of Elk Mountain, forming the northern side of this noted pass. Just below Harper's Ferry, the Shenandoah River enters the Potomac, and their united waters is crossed by a fine bridge nine hundred feet in length, which, at its western end, divides into two, the left-hand branch connecting with the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, which passes directly up the Shenandoah, and the right hand carrying the main road up the Potomac. Of Harper's Ferry and its world-renowned scenery it would be quite unnecessary to say anything, even if I had room. I must on.

Passing by, without further notice, many a spot at which the traveler would fain linger awhile, we reach Cumberland, lying in a beautiful and imposing amphitheatre, formed by a number of lofty hills which surround it. West of Piedmont, 206 miles from Baltimore, the road ascends seventeen miles by a grade, of which eleven miles is at the rate of 116 feet per mile. The road then winds for five miles up the Savage River, until it attains a height of two hundred feet above the water, from whence we look down through the top branches of the tallest trees on our right into the bosom of the valley. A little further on, we enter the Crab Tree Creek Valley, where, as in the Savage River Valley, the road hangs along the side of the mountain, up and down which it alternately winds along, giving us a splendid view of the valley, with its crystal stream far, far below, as well as of the forest-covered mountain which rises beyond, until its peaks seem to join the fleecy clouds. This point presents the finest natural beauties of any upon the route. I never saw its equal in mountain scenery; and a very intelligent gentleman at my side to-day, who has traveled until each district of Europe seems almost as familiar to him as the precincts of our Broadway, declares that not even the vale of Chamouni equals it. If some of our American landscape painters would but come up here and spend a brief season in sketching American scenery, I cannot doubt they would find subjects quite as worthy of their pencils as any the world affords.

But I must close this already lengthy letter, written by the dim light of a tallow candle, and with fingers aching cold, for the "rush" at our *hotel is not provocative of comfort or good fare.* To-morrow morning we start for Zanesville and Columbus, dining at the former and lodging at the latter. I shall endeavor to inform you to-morrow *of the day's progress.* If the Central Ohio Company can show us as well constructed and well managed a road as have the Baltimore and Ohio to-day, we shall begin to think that we have sinned egregiously in the past, in thinking railroad traveling inseparably associated with annoyance and discomfort.

S.

THE WINDHAM BANK ROBBERY.

$22,000 Stolen—Arrest of the Robbers and Recovery of the Money.

The Windham Bank of Windham, Connecticut, as our readers have been already informed by telegraph, was entered on the night of the 17th instant by false keys. The following particulars, in addition to those already published, have been furnished us. The watch-dog belonging to the Bank was killed, and the Clerk who slept in the building was blind-folded, gagged and bound. The burglars then broke open the vault and took $22,000 in gold and bills. After securing the young man firmly in bed, cautioning him against risking his life by attempting to make the least disturbance before Bank hours in the morning, when he could inform the Cashier, to whom they all wished to be remembered with affection, and bidding him good morning, started for Norwich by railroad, on a hand-car *stolen* for the occasion. In the meantime, the young man at the Bank broke his fastenings, called the Cashier, gave the alarm, and in a few minutes after the flight of the burglars, were in full pursuit.

The robbers getting to Norwich five minutes too late for the morning train to Boston, took to the woods, where they secreted themselves through the day. In the evening they took the Norwich steamer at Allyns' Point for New-York, but just as the boat cleared the wharf Sheriff BLISS and deputies took them into custody, and recovered a large proportion of the money.

The robbers, four in number, are now in prison at New-London. The leader of the gang gave his name as WHEELER. The names of the others our informant did not learn.

The following account of the robbery we extract from the Hartford *Times* of the 18th:

One of the most daring and successful robberies that has ever occurred in this country, took place at the Windham County Bank, in the town of Windham, last night, Nov. 17. The Bank employs a young man of about 16 years of age, with a large dog, to watch the Bank at night. The young man put the dog into the Bank at an early hour last night, and then he went away for a short time. At about 9 o'clock in the evening he returned, and as he was entering the door—the *night being very dark—four men, who were concealed near by, rushed upon him, put something over his* mouth, and then effectually gagged him. The dog was managed by a plentiful supply of meat and chloroform, and was then killed.

The young man, gagged and secured, was locked into a room, and the robbers then went to work. They were busy for about *five hours* and had all the tools necessary for their business.

They secured $12,000 in the bills of the Bank; $3,000 in bills of other Banks; and $7,000 in specie—and with this rich booty they left the Bank at about 2 o'clock this night. The young man worked himself loose in about half an hour after they left, and gave the alarm. A hand car was missing at Willimantic, three miles from the scene of the robbery, and it is thought that the robbers, or a part of them, went away in this.

Four suspicious men have been loitering around Windham for several days. They are probably the robbers.

A YOUTHFUL TEA PARTY.—A nice little tea party met together in the town of Duxbury a few days since, comprising two brothers and four sisters, whose united ages were 472 years. The eldest brother was 86 years of age, the second 84, and the sisters respectively 82, 78, 72 and 70. In the ordinary ways of Providence, so large a family is seldom preserved to so great an age.—*Journal.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC EXCITEMENT.

Collision between a Bishop and Priest in Hartford.

Death of Father Brady—Refusal of the Church Rites by the Bishop.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 17.

Right Reverend JOHN BRADY, who has been about 18 years the respected pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of this city, died at his residence in Talcott-street, at about 8 o'clock last evening, (Nov. 16,) after an illness of 24 hours, from an attack of the cholera. The best medical aid was called to his assistance, but without avail. He was in the full possession of his mental faculties to the last moment of his life, and finally departed in a peaceful manner, having made his will and arranged his earthly affairs to his own mind, and with a full consciousness of having labored faithfully to promote the comfort of those who were under his pastoral charge.

Father BRADY spent the best part of his life in Hartford, and his labors here have been of a severe nature. When he came here some eighteen or twenty years ago, there were comparatively few Romanists in this place. But the growth of the city, the building of railways and public works in this region, and the influx of foreigners, steadily brought additional numbers of Romanists to our city, until Father BRADY's church was overflowed. He attended alone, not only to the interests of the church, but to the welfare of his parishioners. He was constantly among the sick, always alleviating the pressing wants of the poor. He even kept several cows, so as to provide the needy with milk.

At the same time he set about building a new cathedral—purchased a desirable site, labored without tiring to gather in the money to pay for the new undertaking—appealed to some of our wealthy men who had confidence in him as a man, and from them procured assistance. His heart was finally made glad in beholding the result of his long and untiring efforts in one of the most beautiful and substantial stone cathedrals in New-England. Here was centred his highest hopes—here the result of excessive labor during the declining portion of his life. His congregation was swelled to one of vast numbers, and the bright prospects of easier times and the consciousness of having accomplished the great work of his life, seemed to open a pleasant pathway for his declining years. He appeared quite contented and happy in his own modest home in Talcott-street, and there were few among us who wore a more cheerful countenance than Father BRADY.

A short time since, however, the "Bishop of Hartford" came among us. He took a residence in Church-street, and desired Father BRADY to leave his own residence and take up one with him (the Bishop). This the old man refused to do, and he was right. Then there were questions about the property—the burying ground—the church—some land, and one or two dwellings. The Bishop evidently desired to control them, and to some extent, we believe, Father BRADY gave them up, but he refused to be cleaned out. Here were bones of contention.

Finally, as Father BRADY attempted to enter the church one night to procure some "holy water" for the consolation of a dying parishioner, he was opposed by the sexton of the church, who it seems acted under instructions from the Bishop, and Father BRADY found his ingress stopped at the threshold of his own cathedral—the child and pet of his life. He ordered the man away, but he would not go. He struck the sexton in the face, and the sexton returned the blow. The sexton appealed to the Bishop, and Father BRADY was suspended as pastor of the church. This seemed to cut him to the heart; but it was generally supposed that he would soon be reinstated. Such, however, was not the fact. On Sunday last it was announced in the church that the connection of Father BRADY with the flock that he had guarded so well as pastor was severed; and that Rt. Rev. Mr. HUGHES, of Providence, would take his place. This was the barbed arrow to the heart of the good old man.

His hopes—the labor of his life—his fondest anticipations, were dashed to the earth, and the blackness of night was only before him, as he was to plod along in old age to the grave, if not in disgrace to a pastor, still with a blow which his soul could not bear. He stood up under it for three days, when that insidious disease which ever revels with the least resistance in a system shocked and shattered by keen anguish of the heart, seized upon him and made short work of him. He will rest in a peaceful grave, and his memory will long be cherished in this city for his constant exertions among his charge to make them comfortable, when in sickness and want—to instil into their minds wholesome lessons of temperance, of good morals, and to impress upon them the duties of law-abiding and honest citizens. That he has been dealt by as he should have been, we do not believe. But let the dead rest.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 18.

This morning's sun rose upon an intensely excited population in Hartford. Their feelings had been wounded, and the bleeding wounds freshly probed, opened and lacerated, by the course which Bishop O'REILLY has pursued towards Father BRADY during the last days of his life, and the order which he, O'REILLY, dispatched from Providence, forbidding the use of the church at Mr. BRADY's funeral, and directing that his body should not be placed in the spot prepared for its last resting-place by Mr. BRADY himself.

The faithful pastor who had labored among his charge for eighteen long years—who had been with them in sickness and want—who had instructed them with the greatest care to be temperate, kind, honest, and law abiding citizens—who had placed the church upon a prosperous footing—had erected a beautiful Cathedral, and still held a mortgage upon it of more than $20,000—this good pastor had departed to the world of spirits.

"What caused his death?" was a question on the lips of all. "It was a broken heart;" "it was poison;" "it was harsh treatment;" "it was not cholera," &c. Each man had his opinion, and all were free to express their sentiments.

On slight pretexts the Bishop had silenced Mr. BRADY as a pastor. Then upon Sunday last, (the Bishop scudding off to Providence,) the edict was made public that Father BRADY's connection with the flock over which he had presided so long and so faithfully, was forever severed! In rugged health previously, this summary and arbitrary course towards him harrowed up his soul, and in three days' time he was among the dead! And others lazier, less worthy, and less beloved, are to take advantage of the great success of his labors—at least one other. May he in conscience, if he can, have a good time.

On erecting the new Cathedral, the work of his own hands, Father BRADY placed a flagging stone in front of the Church, as the spot where his body should rest in death. In his dying hour, as a last request to those who respected and loved him, he repeated the desire of his heart, that his body should rest in that spot.

The earth was removed and the tomb prepared the day following his death. But last (Friday) evening, a dispatch was received from the Bishop that the body of Mr. BRADY must not be placed there, and that the church must not be opened for his funeral services as had been arranged! The tomb was at once filled up. But the *people*—the masses of our Catholic population who are MEN and WOMEN—who have rights and the ability to maintain them, were aroused at this grossly insulting and unjust edict of the Bishop. Stalwart men were set to work, and the tomb was reopened. Masons were employed and solid stone walls in cement were laid. The church was opened. The body was brought in among a crowded and sorrowful audience. But shame upon the man or men, or the rules which dictated it—the rites of the Church were forbidden, and the good pastor was to be buried like a dog, in disgrace, "without the benefit of clergy."

Rev. Mr. BRADY, of Middletown, a nephew of the deceased, rose with a heart full of sorrow, and announced that the altar was closed, and that the *pastor was denied funeral ceremonies in the* church that he had built! Here rose a wail and lamentation, loud and long, which would have sunk into any Bishop's heart that was not harder than granite.

It was soon announced, however, that access had been had to the candles, the holy water, vestments, &c., and that High Mass would be said—and it was said there in that church, *in defiance of the Bishop and his orders.* It was a glorious triumph of the people and of right, over a tyranny as damnable as sin.

Bishop O'REILLY arrived here from Providence, in the noon train to-day.

We must let our Reporter tell of the proceedings.

OBSEQUIES OF FATHER BRADY.

Yesterday (Friday) the residence of Rev. Mr. BRADY was crowded by the members of the congregation and by citizens of all denominations. The body lay in state, dressed in his ministerial robes. Many were deeply affected at this their last look at their beloved priest on earth.

This (Saturday) morning, without regard to the Bishop's orders, the Church was dressed in black, as were the ornaments on the altar. The officiating priests also wore garments of sombre hue trimmed with white. Other private persons were in citizen's [illegible].

A solemn requiem Mass was celebrated, at the church, commencing at 11 o'clock. Celebrant, Rev. HUGH J. O'REILLY of Norwich, assisted by Rev. LUKE DALY of New-Britain, as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. CONE of Hartford, as Sub-Deacon. Rev. B. J. O'BRIEN of New-Haven was Master of Ceremonies. The responses were sung, and the usual prayers proper for such occasions were chanted by the assembled priests, [illegible] choir, of Rev. THOS. QUINN of Meriden, and Rev. PETER KELLY of Falls Village, Conn.

Among the clergymen present we noticed Rev. Mr. BRADY, of Middletown, nephew of the deceased; Rev. Mr. HART and Rev. Mr. CULLEN, of New-Haven; Rev. Mr. LYNCH, of Birmingham; Rev. D. KELLEY, of Norwich; Rev. Mr. SWEENEY, of Bridgeport; Rev. Mr. EGAN, of Manchester; Rev. Mr. LYNCH, of Chester; Rev. Mr. CORRY, of Greenbush, N. Y.; besides a number of others whose names we could not learn.

After Mass the body was sprinkled with Holy Water, and incense was burned around it. It was then conveyed down the main aisle of the Church in solemn procession—the coffin being preceded by the choir, chanting a solemn dirge, and followed by the officiating priests in their robes, and immediately after them, the immense throng that filled the Church.

The grave was dug east of the principal entrance of the church; a tomb was constructed of stone; and here the body was lowered into its last resting place, amid the sobs and tears of the crowd.

There must have been five thousand persons in and about the church during the solemn ceremonies.

Thus ended, unless the hand of tyranny shall disturb the ashes which have thus been tenderly deposited by a grateful congregation, the obsequies over the remains of Rev. JOHN BRADY, whose good deeds and faithful ministrations will long be remembered by all classes of our community. The congregation have done right, and the people of Hartford will sustain them in this day's solemn duties, which they have so faithfully and mournfully consummated. *Requiescat in pace.*

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Battle of Campo de Guerrero—Mexican Blockading Vessel Wrecked—Seventy Lives Lost.

From the N. O. Evening Picayune, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. FORBES, arrived here this morning, promptly, as due. She left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. She brings $15,333 in specie.

Captain FORBES reports that the American bark *Avalanche*, Capt. STEWART, foundered at sea, about 75 miles east of Vera Cruz, on the 30th October. Her captain and crew saved themselves in their boats.

We have papers from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., brought by the *Orizaba*.

The *Siglo XIX.*, of the 2d inst., quotes a statement made by the *Diario Oficial*, on the authority of private letters, dated at Teloapan, Oct. 29, that the Government troops had gained a considerable advantage over a body of revolutionists, at a place called Puerto de Cayaca, or Campo de Guerrero. The latter were led by ANACLETO FAVARES, and the Government troops commanded by Col. FRANCISCO ROSENDO MORENO. The revolutionists were completely routed, two hundred were dead on the field, two pieces of artillery and other arms were captured, and the positions taken. The Government troops then marched towards the town of Coyuca.

The English and French inhabitants of the city of Mexico had a grand illumination on the night of the 1st inst., in honor of the [false report of the] taking of Sebastopol.

The Mexican blockading squadron at Acapulco has met with a sad disaster. On the 19th of August a furious storm prevailed in the vicinity, and damaged the three unfortunate vessels so much that one of them, the schooner *Santa Anna*, foundered with all hands, soldiers and crew, amounting to about seventy, on board. The only person who escaped was the cook. The occurrence took place off Loreto. The fate of one of the other two, the schooner *Guerrero*, is not known. The third, the corvette *Santa Anna*, sustained extensive injury.

The *Siglo XIX.* announces that in the whole department of Nuevo Leon fevers and measles were epidemic.

SANTA ANNA had recovered his health, and returned to the city from Tacubaya on the 26th ult.

The Mexican *Economista* announces that Gen. ALMONTE, now Minister Plenipotentiary for Mexico, at Washington, will go to Vienna in the same capacity, and has been replaced by Mr. FRANCISCO ARRANGOIZ, Mexican Consul in New-York, and lately at this place.

The Italian Opera Company had left the city of *Mexico, and were performing at the latest dates in* Vera Cruz. FIORENTINI, STEFFANONE, MARINI, BENEVENTANO, BOTTESINI and Signorina BARDINI, a performer on the violin, continued its chief members. They were about to proceed to Havana.

The bark *Avalanche*, the loss of which is noted above, left this port, it appears, on the 6th ultimo, under the command of Captain JAMES STEWART, with a cargo of 670 tons of coal, and 300 bales of cotton. Two days after getting out to sea, she commenced to make water. On the sixth day she managed to get in sight of Vera Cruz but she could not enter, in consequence of a heavy Norther which was blowing at the time. She therefore had put out again, and the pumps not being able to arrest the water from gaining on her, she finally went down.

Señor Don MANUEL MARIA TRULET, one of the most constant of SANTA ANNA's friends, and some relation or connection, if we mistake not, died at Medellin on the 31st. He was interred with great ceremony at Vera Cruz.

The Vera Cruz *Eco del Comercio* of the 3d inst. announces that the Mexican Government had provided that the Pacific steamers running between San Francisco and Panama may in future touch at Mazatlan, instead of Acapulco, under blockade.

The flag of the new Mexican war steamer *Santa Anna* was blessed, with great ceremony, at Vera Cruz, on the 3d inst. The Government has ordered two more steamers to be built, it is understood.

Our private correspondence announces that Mr. DOYLE, the British Minister at the city of Mexico, has been much disgusted at certain late proceedings of the Government, at the tyrannical paltriness of excluding papers from the country, if they speak unfavorably of SANTA ANNA or his Government. Mr. DOYLE has thought it necessary to send a special envoy to England, with dispatches on the subject of the differences which consequently exist between him and the Government.

Reported Victory of Alvarez over the Government Forces.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 12.

ACAPULCO, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

A courier this moment has arrived, bringing news of an engagement at a place called Cayucua, between the limits of the States of Guerrero and Michoacan. The ALVAREZ force was under the command of Gen. JALVARO, who put to flight the SANTA ANNA force under command of Gen. ANDRADE, killing 300, among whom were Gen QUINTERNER and his aid. Many were wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The ALVAREZ loss was trifling. When the Government troops were retreating, they shouted "*Viva el Sur y Alvarez!*"

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—The attempted robbery of the County Treasurer's office on last Thursday night, seems to have been but one of a series of robberies which were to have been perpetrated during the Fall and Winter. The arrest of JAMES W. FITZGERALD, (who is lying in jail under $2,000 bonds;) and the revelations of SAMUEL BAILEY, (who turned State's evidence,) have probably broken up the gang and prevented the crimes that would otherwise have been committed. *The statements of BAILEY show a plan of operations* of the most startling character. A number of buildings in the town and country were to have been burned, and the owners robbed during the excitement and alarm of the fire. The repentance of one of the associates, and the consequent breaking up of all their plans, has alone preserved many of our citizens from being robbed, and their property destroyed by fire.

Among the number marked for robbery were E. B. STRONG, (County Treasurer,) HENRY WARWICK, Col. DUFFY, JOHN M. EWING, THOMAS J. CUMMINGS, M. H. GRIDLEY, RICHARD RICHARDSON, BRAMERCER BROWN, DE HART BOOTH, and others. In several instances, the night for the robbery had been determined upon. The character of the conspiracy, (in which eight persons are said to have been engaged,) may be gathered from the amount of business laid out, and our citizens may be thankful that the schemes were thwarted in such a providential manner.—*Logansport Pharos.*

☞ Billiards were invented by HENRIQUE DEVIGNE, a French artist, in the reign of CHARLES IX., about the year 1571, and at once came to be a most fashionable and captivating game.

KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

KANSAS CITY, WYANDOTTE, Nov. 1, 1854.

Without giving you the details of my excursions through Kansas for the last three weeks, for which I have not now the necessary time, I will briefly sketch brief synopsis as can be condensed into the limits of a reasonable letter.

Kansas is nearly rectangular, much the longest east and west. The eastern part comprises all that is best adapted to culture, and with that only has emigration to do, at present. The Kansas River flows through it in an easterly course, about one-third of the distance from the northern line; and the Arkansas, flowing southeasterly, crosses the southern line about one hundred miles west of the Missouri boundary. The interval between these rivers, called the divide, is high, rolling prairie, watered by the tributaries of both, which rise in far eastward; and over this ridge, running in nearly the same course as the Kansas, and distant fifteen to thirty miles from it, passes the famed Santa Fé road, from the Missouri border to New-Mexico. About forty miles from the mouth of the Kansas that river receives the waters of its most important southern tributary, the Waka-ru-sa, which flows for some distance intermediate between the river and the road—distant, say eight to fifteen miles from each till near its mouth.

The eastern part of that portion of the Territory north of the Kansas is not yet open for settlement, it containing the reservations of the Delawares and some smaller tribes, and such of the lands as they relinquish, on condition of their being sold to the highest bidder, and the profits being paid the tribes. This, as you see, cuts off the right of emigrants to pre-emption, and hazards all claims made on said lands. In fact, the accessibility, fertility and beauty of this region, lying on the Missouri River, and watered by the Grasshopper and other of the most lovely tributaries of the Kansas, have induced many to locate there; and such have been notified by the Government that they are trespassers, and must leave; though it is doubtful whether they will be removed by force. The new town of Leavenworth, near the fort, is on this land; and the titles to the lots sold are good only so far as the speculating company selling them are responsible. Part of the Pottawattamies' reservation is also north of the Kansas; thus, altogether, shutting emigrants out from the eastern frontier, and reserving the best lands in the whole Territory. Beyond these reservations, on this side the Kansas, the country is hilly and rocky, and excepting on the river bottoms it is sterile, though abounding, as I am credibly informed, in valuable minerals. I have seen very fine specimens of lead and copper found in this region—the latter most excellent.

On the south, south of the Kansas, the Shawnees have reserved a strip of thirty miles in width on the Missouri border, thus shutting out the emigrant from the frontier in that section, also; and this reservation, also, embraces some of the finest land in Kansas. The Osages, Ottawas, and others, have also reservations in the southeastern part, embracing the fine bottom and timber lands on the Neosho, (a tributary of the Arkansas,) and the Osage. The Sacs have also a tract of twenty-five miles square, lying a little south of the Santa Fé road, some eighty miles from the Missouri line, (by the road,) and taking in the best timber on the tributaries of the Neosho. The Kansas Indians, too, have a reservation on the head waters of the Neosho, about a hundred and twenty miles from the frontier, on which is Council Grove, a trading point on the Santa Fé route.

Having become satisfied from these facts that this divide contains the best points for settlement, all things considered, I started from Westport, on the Missouri frontier, in company with six others, on the 10th October, to explore it. Feeling no desire to wander far from the public roads, we engaged a man with team and wagon, by the day, for the trip, and put ourselves in motion for Council Grove and the Santa Fé trail.

My synopsis of this trip will be of the briefest character, and consequently dry. I may enlarge hereafter. Within a mile from Westport, we crossed the boundary line and entered Kansas. In three miles further, we turned a little to the left of the road, to call at the Mission of the Methodist Church South. Its ample buildings, well-fenced fields and capacious stacks of grain abundantly sustain the popular character for thrift given to its manager, Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, a prominent candidate for delegate to Congress. He is also said to be a shrewd speculator in slaves, and keeps several at the Mission.

Near by are the Missions of the Baptist and Quaker Churches, both of which refuse to own slaves.

The regular stations for camping on this route, and their distances, are as follows: Indian Creek, 22 miles; Cedar Creek, 9; Bull Creek, 7; Black Jack, 6; Willow Spring, 12; One Hundred and Ten, 25; Switzer's Creek, 8; Dragoon Creek, 4; Belcher's Creek, 10; One Hundred and Forty-two, 16; Rock Spring, 10; Council Grove, 8—in all, 128 miles.

Starting about 2 o'clock P. M., the first night brought us to Indian Creek. The country we had seen was fine prairie, dry and rolling, and with thin belts of timber, bordering occasional streams, or their beds rather, for they were now mostly dry. The second day presented a similar landscape, though with still less timber, and we made our camp at Bull Creek, where we did not find good water. Ten miles the next morning brought us to the Western line of the Shawnee lands. The prairie had grown increasingly lovely, but with less timber; and as we now entered upon lands open for settlement, and with scarcely a grove in sight, we felt sensations of admiration and despair. That the land was rich and beautiful beyond description, all agreed; but that it could be rapidly settled without the facilities of timber and wood, none seemed to believe. Thus we continued to Willow Spring, which, to our dismay, was found to be dry. There was a cabin on the spot, (the third we had seen since leaving the Reservation,) in which was a store of goods commenced in demand. A well was being dug; twelve feet had reached the white limestone rock, which was being thrown out by blasting. It was the whitest I ever saw, and contained fossils in large proportion. Here the people brought their water half a mile, and it was stagnant at that; so that we were not surprised to find a woman suffering from the "shakes." But as water began to appear in the well, we hoped the last for them, and went on.

The great prairie between Willow Spring and One Hundred and Ten, was the most discouraging we had seen. In the whole distance, no trees are seen but those far away to the north, in the valley of the Wakarusa. But the land is finely rolling and very rich; and in common with most we have passed, gives abundant indications of good building stone not far from the surface. Over plain stretching beyond plain, and gentle hill rising into view with every eminence we attain, winds the great trail, destitute of houses or other memorials, save the whitening bones of horses and cattle which are strewed along its sides, and occasionally a solitary grave, whose silent headstone admonishes us of the sudden death, far from home and friends, of some unfortunate seeker after the golden treasures of California hills.

Between these points we found no water, save a little, very poor, for the horses. Yet over this, the driest prairie I have seen, I have met the pilgrims in the belief that water can be found by digging down to twenty-five feet. We camped about ten miles from Willow Spring, on the bank resembling

[illegible]

[illegible] night; but we were early astir in the morning, and reached One Hundred and Ten about 10 o'clock. Here our sight was relieved by timber of good size, and comparatively pleasy; some decent cabins—well-fenced fields, and a thirty-pole, from whose top proudly floated the American flag.

All these lands quite belonged to the Shawnees; and a Frenchman, marrying a woman of the tribe, had made these improvements. They have been purchased by two brothers McGee, living near Westport—one of whom resides here. He has a store, from which he retails to traders, emigrants, and Indians, abundant supplies of whisky and tobacco, besides such less staple goods as flour, corn, &c. He is a rich specimen of pro-slavery buggydocic, whose inspiration is whisky, whose sentiments are oaths and threats. He has in his family a strapping black female slave, with her little daughter, who is half white. He and his friends and relatives have seized all the valuable timber in the vicinity for their own use, and he has brought a portable saw-mill to work it up as soon a possible.

But Mrs. McGee is a capital housewife, and gave us a fine dinner, at the very moderate charge of twenty-five cents apiece. It is astonishing how such ministrations affect the spirits and temper of hungry men; and after ours, we felt little disposition to see anything in any but pleasing colors.

The creek called *A Hundred and Ten* is a tributary of the Osage, and is very well timbered with oak and black walnut, of good size. These are the staple trees of this region, and are produced in low creek bottoms, of good size and character, but in small quantities.

We traveled on in good spirits till we came to a fine, high prairie-point, overlooking Switzer's creek, when all broke out in exclamations of spontaneous enthusiasm. On every side stretched the most magnificent succession of gentle slopes and valleys we had ever seen, and in nearly every direction were visible borders of woodland, that fairly captivated our dusty senses. It seemed, in that bright, pure atmosphere, as though our scope of vision extended for fifty miles.

After we had wearied ourselves, expressing our admiration, we proceeded to Dragoon Creek, and camped. We found water in plenty; and were early astir in the morning, determined to reach Council Grove that day. From this point, a gradual deterioration is evident in the character of the upland prairies. The soil becomes thin, and mixed with fine, flinty stone, till, before we reach Council Grove, it acquires a character of real sterility.

Council Grove is a trading station on the lands of the Kansas Indians, or, as they are here called, the Kaws. It is situated on the Neosho near its source, and possesses considerable fine timber (for Kansas,) and some good bottom lands. But the surrounding country is too poor to admit of its ever becoming anything more than a mere trading point. A branch of Mr. JOHNSON'S Mission is established here, and is doing well: *i. e.* making money for the Rev. proprietor. It seems a general opinion in the Territory, that the great object of a mission is novice dissimilar from that of a bank, or other financial enterprise. And it is here, as at the the Shawnee Mission, observable, that Rev. Mr. JOHNSON is careful that the spread of the gospel and the "peculiar institution," shall go on in the same ratio.

I must abridge even my heaviest, and omit all account of our return trip *via* Ft. Riley and the Kansas River; for I wish to come at another point before I close, which is to advise all eastern emigrants to postpone their journey till February or later, despite the promises and representations of the Emigrant Aid Co., or any one else. Such is the scarcity of timber, and the absence of saw-mills, that most of the emigrants on the ground will see great hardships before Spring, and wish themselves, perhaps, again in the snug homes they have left. The Winters are short, to be sure, but often severe; and should the next be such as one as was experienced not long since, it will be impossible for the unprotected settlers to escape the most severe suffering, and in many cases death itself.

But coming in February, March or April, the emigrant will find, if he seek the right section, abundant prairie, rich as the plain of Sodom, where he can pitch his tent, dig his well, and commence to plow and plant. During the Summer he can procure lumber, build his house, cut his hay, and be prepared for the worst. *His first crop* will end his real hardships, and he can thenceforward march steadily on to wealth. And by going on this Fall, he will gain nothing; for the accessible timber claims are already seized and held under regulations which render them safe till Spring, when it is only reasonable to suppose that many of them, from one cause and another, will be abandoned. While, if he goes on now, he will find himself entirely unable to support a horse, ox or cow, during the Winter, except by feeding exclusively on Indian Corn, at a cost of from one to three dollars a bushel; for such is the range of price in different parts of the Territory.

Nor need he, I think, apprehend much danger to the cause of freedom by the delay; for, aside from the fact that most *real emigrants* from the Slave States will vote against the institution, we shall probably get no election this Fall except for Delegate to Congress.

And finally, I would say to all who have energy and industry, *come to Kansas*, at the earliest *practicable* moment. At first, you will be startled at the lack of timber and streams; but as you discover the abundant beds of stone-coal, the fine limestone, and the pure springs not far hidden below the surface of the ground, you will take courage. And then, when you reflect that to get a first crop of fifteen hundred bushels of corn, worth at least fifty cents a bushel next Fall, you need only *plow and plant* twenty to thirty acres of prairie, without any expense of hoeing, &c., you will begin to see that in no other country equal to it in climate and location, has Providence so carefully secured the interests of the emigrant farmer, as in Kansas.

LITERAL.

Indians of Kansas Territory and their Treaty Rights.

From the Kansas Pioneer, Oct. 18.

Comparatively but little is known by the people of the States concerning the Indians of this Territory, and much less in regard to their treaty rights. A month's residence here cannot be supposed to have given us very extensive information in regard to the character, intelligence and pursuits of the Indians; but we have taken some pains to obtain from well informed persons correct information in regard to the possessions of such Indians as have treaty rights with the United States.

Immediately at the mouth of this river are the lands of the Wyandott Indians—a small tract. We are not certain of the extent, but it is perhaps equal to from six to eight miles square, although not in square form. It was purchased by the Wyandotts of the Delawares, about twelve years ago, and is the maps is generally included in the Delaware's lands. It is a well timbered and well watered section of the country—a number of small streams of clear, pure water running through it. We paid a visit to WM. WALKER, of this nation, who resides about two miles north of the Kansas River, to whom we are indebted for a correct map of Kansas and Nebraska, and for much information in regard to the general character of the country. The Wyandotts have well cultivated farms and comfortable houses, and, indeed, present good evidences of a thrifty and intelligent people. We saw quite a number of good orchards. Wyandott City, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, is a pretty location, presenting a handsome view from the Missouri, several miles below. Here are quite a number of comfortable frame and log houses, including a council-house and jail. We are not certain of their relations to the Government, but their land is not subject to sale or settlement.

The Delaware Nation own a very large territory, bounded on the east by the lands of the Wyandotts and the Missouri river, and on the south by the Kansas, being about thirty miles wide by fifty-five miles long, with what is known as "The Outlet"—having a continuation of half westward one hundred and fifty miles by ten miles wide, which was ceded to this nation as a kind of right of way to the buffalo hunting grounds. By the recent treaty, ten miles wide on the Kansas river is reserved to the Indians, which they hold in common; and all north of this reserve is to be sold to the highest bidder, for their benefit, except "The Outlet," which alone is subject to pre-emption. Squatters, however, are occupying the lands which are to be sold, and have agreed to protect each other against speculators, and thereby permit the occupants to purchase at Government price. That portion reserved to the Delawares is well timbered, and the remainder has considerable timber on the Missouri river, and on Big and Little Blue rivers, Vermillion, Stranger, and some small streams. These Indians have some good farms, and we found amongst them several educated, intelligent men.

The city of Leavenworth is located on the lands of the Delawares, adjoining lands of Fort Leavenworth. A sawmill has been erected, and quite a number of buildings are in progress. Osawkee is a town just laid out on the Grasshopper.

The Kickapoos, Sacs, Iowas tribes own small tracts north of the Delawares; and bounded on the east by the Missouri river, the Kickapoos immediately north of the Delawares, the Sacs north of the Kickapoos, and Iowas north of Sacs and adjoining the north line of Nebraska. We are not well posted in relation to these tribes. The Kickapoo lands, or a portion of them, we are informed, are subject to settlement. Of those of the Sacs we are not informed. The Iowa lands are to be sold to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the Indians.

The Shawanoes are distinguished as the Shawnee Reserve and Purchase. The Reserve is bounded on the east by the line of the State of Missouri, and on the north by the Kansas River—it is thirty miles east and west by about twenty-five miles north and south. It is not now subject to settlement, but by the terms of the treaty, is to be surveyed by the United States, after which the Indians are entitled to select 200 acres to each person—the selection to be made within ninety days. After the Indian selection is made, the remaining lands (about 300,000) will be subject to preemption. The reserve adjoins the purchase, and extends westward eighty miles, the first thirty miles wide, and the remainder twenty miles wide—its northern boundary being the Kansas River. All the lands of this reserve (about 1,200,000) are subject to preemption, and more than half of them covered with claims. In all directions, the traveler beholds the log and frame tenement and white tents of the squatters, and everything betokens industry and enterprise.

The Shawnees owe many well cultivated farms, and treat travelers with genuine hospitality. Several missions are located among them. The lands both of the Reserve and Purchase are unsurpassed by any we have ever seen. Those of the Reserve are perhaps the best timbered, and the Purchase the richest soil. Good judges, however, express the opinion that there is timber sufficient for building and fencing purposes on either. It is also a well watered region. The towns are Lawrence, Douglass and Tecumseh—the first 45 miles up the Kansas River, the second 53 miles, and the third 65 miles. Lawrence has a population of about 200 men and perhaps a dozen women, and is an eligible and beautiful site. Douglass we have never visited. Tecumseh is a pretty location, but its lots have never been exposed for sale, and of course there are no inhabitants but the proprietor and his family. Building stone (gray limestone) is found in abundance, croping out in the ravines. Coal has also been discovered, but we believe it has never been sufficiently examined to test its qualities or ascertain the thickness of the veins.

The Piankeshaws and Weas own a small tract, bounded on the north by Shawnee Reserve and on the east by the line of the State of Missouri. They are entitled to make selections for their own use, (numbers of acres not known,) and the remainder of their lands are to be sold to the highest bidder.

The Miamis own lands extending southward from the line of Piankeshaws and Weas, to 38 degrees. The Indians are entitled to make selections of 200 acres to each person, when the remainder will be subject to preemption. The tract is not large, perhaps 20 miles by 15.

The Peorias and Kaskaskias own a small tract west of Weas and Piankeshaws. They are not subject to preemption.

West of Peorias and Kaskaskias is a small tract belonging to Ottawas, not subject to preemption.

The Sacs and Foxes own 455,000 acres, bounded on the north by Shawnee Purchase, and on the east by Ottawas and other lands, not subject to preemption.

The Kansas tribe own 256,000 acres, lying a short distance west of Sacs and Foxes, and south of the Shawnee Purchase. It is distant about ten miles from either of the last two tracts, the intermediate spaces being subject to settlement. The east line of lands of the Kansas Indians is about seventy miles west of the State of Missouri. No treaty has been made with them.

The Pottawatomie nation own thirty miles square, the east line being fifty-four miles west of the State of Missouri, and the Kansas River flowing as nearly through the centre of the tract as could be imagined. It is a well watered, well timbered, fertile country. The Indians have pretty good farms, and raise cattle and horses, and some corn, for market. No treaty has been made with them.

From the foregoing the reader will get some idea of the extent of country open to preemption. All the lands west of about eighty miles from the Territory are neutral lands—that is no Indian tribes have any treaty rights in them, and they are occupied by various wild tribes of Indians, and known as the hunting grounds. They are of course, subject to preemption; but at present so far beyond the verge of civilization as to be undesirable, and treaties will undoubtedly be necessary before settlement. Within the territory extending westward 30 miles from the Missouri line, there is now open to settlement about 4,000,000 of acres, the main bodies being the Shawnee Purchase and that territory lying between the Sacs and Foxes and the south line of the Kansas Territory. These lands, divided into quarter sections to each head of a family, will furnish lands for 25,000 families. Other Indian titles will undoubtedly be extinguished during the coming Winter. There are not now in Kansas to exceed 5,000 inhabitants; so that the reader will observe that there is plenty of room yet. In all these lands that we have seen (and we have been over a considerable portion of them on both sides of the Kansas river,) a man could scarcely select a quarter section which might be called poor land. Let the hardy pioneer come on. There is room for all.

Burning of the Henry Clay—Interesting Trial at Goshen.

The session of the Circuit Court for Orange County commenced, at Goshen, its session on the 13th inst., Hon. J. W. BROWN presiding. The whole week, thus far, has been occupied with the trial of a case arising out of the burning of the steamboat *Henry Clay*. This action was brought by the *Executors of A. J. Downing, deceased, vs. Thomas Collyer and others*, owners of the *Clay*, for the life of Mr. DOWNING, and the baggage of himself and wife. Damages laid at $5,000 for the former, and $1,000 for the latter. To-day, (Friday,) the testimony being all in except that of two witnesses for defence, who had not arrived the Court adjourned until next week, when it will be taken up and disposed of. *J. J. MONELL, T. MCKISSOCK, and DICKERSON, for plaintiffs. A. L. JORDAN, A. UNDERHILL, S. J. WILKIN, DAYTON & LEE, for defendants.*

From Turks Island—Particulars of the Loss of the American Bark Spencer Kirby.

The bark *Spencer Kirby*, JOHN TRESCOTHIC master, parted her chain and went ashore at Salt Cay Oct. 29, during a heavy squall, which caused the wind to shift suddenly and she became a total wreck. The *S. K.* took in a part of her cargo at that island, and was waiting at Salt Cay for favorable weather to finish loading. The hull has since been sold for $1,200.

SALT CAY, Nov. 3.—There is on hand still a small quantity of superior Salt, principally at Salt Cay. There is no prospect at present, we understand, of any more being gathered here this season. Should the weather, however, during the Winter months prove fair, there would be a probability of obtaining early in the coming year an abundant crop. Quantity exported, 29,059; price 30c.; export duty 6½c.

☞ A butcher in Athens, Ohio, has been detected in robbing the village cows, making beef of them, and then selling them out to the owners at 16 cents per pound. The hide and horns found at a neighboring tannery betrayed him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY RETURN of DEATHS in the City and County of New-York from the 11th day of November to the 18th inclusive, November, 1854. Men, 73; Women, 69; Boys, 109; Girls, 103.—Total, 354.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Con. of bowels	1	Infant, collapsed	1
Accidents	1	Debility, adult	4	Infant, of tenem.	17
Apoplexy	1	Dentition, child	1	Infant, of weak.	1
Asthma	1	Dropsy	10	Infant, of cholera	1
Bleeding, uterine	1	Dropsy, in head	17	Infant, of cholera	1
Bleeding, stomach	1	Dropsy, in chest	1	Infant, convulsions	2
Blood, vessels	1	Dropsy, in ascit.	1	Inflammation	1
Bleeding, from lungs	1	Drowned	1	Kidney, disease	1
Burned or scald	1	Erysipelas	1	Liver, disease of	1
Bed	1	Exhaustion	1	Lung, disease of	1
Brain, dropsy	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Marasmus, infant	11
Cancer, breast	1	Fever, typhoid	1	Measles	2
Cancer, lungs	1	Fever, typhus	1	Mortification	1
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, remittent	1	Old age	1
Casualties, by fall	1	Fever, scarlet	14	Palsy	1
Casualties, by railroad	1	Fever, scarlet, and inflammation	1	Premature birth	7
Chorea	1	Fever, typhus	1	Pleurisy	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, eruptive	1	Rupture of the heart	1
Consumption	12	Heart, disease of	1	Scrofula	1
Convulsions, child	1	Heart, disease of valvular	1	Still-born	14
Convulsions, infant	10	Hemorrhage	1	Suicide by strychnine and	1
Croup	1	Hemorrhage of lungs	1	Teething	1
Cong. of lungs	1	Hemorrhage of bowels	1	Ulceration of intestines	1
Cong. of brain	1	Infant, of bowels	1	Unknown to Jury	1
Cyanosis, nat. formation heart	1	Infant, of weak.	1	Total	354

Ages—Under 1 year, 107; 1 to 2 years, 42; 2 to 5, 37; 5 to 10, 11; 10 to 15, 17; 15 to 20, 16; 20 to 30, 32; 30 to 40, 32; 40 to 50, 32; 50 to 60, 15; 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 11; 80 to 90, 5; 90 to 100, 1; 100 and upwards, 1.—Total, 354.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 253; Ireland, 69; England, 11; Scotland, 2; Wales, 1; Germany, 10; France, 1; Sweden, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; British Provinces in North America, 1; Belgium, 1; Unknown, 1; Total, 354.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Randall's Island, 1; Incurable Asylum for Infants, 11; Ward's Island, 34; Marine Hospital, 2; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 6; City Prison, 11; Alms-house, Blackwell's Island, 17; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored persons, 6.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

*117 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The Recent Assault in Broome-street—Arrest of the Accomplice.

Since the assault committed on Mr. LEACRAFT, on the evening previous to the election, a citizen named BARROW appeared before Judge STUART, at the Second District Police Court, and made a full *exposé* of the facts connected therewith. The evidence of this witness directly charges a young man called PARSONS with committing the assault. After some search, PARSONS was arrested by Officer EVANS, of the Fifth District Police. In the evening, Justice BOGART was importuned by the prisoner's associates to release the prisoner. Among those who interceded in behalf of the accused were some belonging to the Police Department. The Magistrate, however, refused to interfere in the case.

After the assault was commenced Mr. LEACRAFT lay for nearly *forty-eight hours* speechless, and no hopes were entertained for his recovery. We learned yesterday that he has much improved, but is yet unable to get out of bed alone. Should he sufficiently recover from his injuries by next month the trial of this case will take place in the General Sessions of December, at which Recorder TILLOU will preside.

The prisoners engaged the services of an eminent lawyer who was elected to a high office at the late election. The counsel made application to bail out the prisoner. On being arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner waived any investigation; and after being examined according to law, was admitted to bail. JAMES IRVING, of Washington Market, became his bondsman in the sum of $5,000.

Hatchway Accident and Loss of Life.

Another accident by falling through a hatchway, which resulted in the loss of life, occurred on Saturday. The inquest was held at the New-York Hospital by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of a young man aged 18 years, named LANDON D. FISH, who was employed at No. 53 Beekman-street, in the store of JAMES WEEKS, Esq. It appears from the testimony, that about 9 o'clock Saturday morning the deceased was engaged hoisting iron from the first to the fifth story of the building, and while so engaged missed his footing and was precipitated from the latter story through the hatchway to the ground. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died shortly after being admitted. Dr. CHASTENEY made an external examination of the body, and found the head much bruised, also a fracture of the skull, which injuries were the cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death by injuries accidentally received from a fall at No. 53 Beekman-street."

Fatal Accidents.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at No. 60 Jackson-street, on the body of a child named ALICE WILCOX, who was scalded to death by the upsetting of a tea-kettle filled with hot water. The case was a plain one, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.... An inquest was held at the Morgan Iron Works, by Coroner WILKIE, on the body of a night-watchman named JOHNSON MCGRAW, who fell off the pier and was drowned. Every assistance was rendered by another watchman named JAMES LACY to save the poor man, but without avail. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by accidental drowning.... The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 233 Varick-street, on the body of an infant named W. H. BROWER, who was scalded to death. Verdict accordingly.

Malicious Shooting.

One of the inhabitants of Cow Bay, named JOHN GILLEN, was arrested by Officer O'CONNOR, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of shooting a little child. It appeared that GILLEN and another lad, as depraved as himself, got into a quarrel, when the former drew a pistol and fired. He missed his aim, and the ball took effect on a little child who was near. GILLEN was locked up. The child, whose name our reporter could not learn, was said to have been conveyed to the hospital, but was so dangerously wounded that its life is despaired of. On inquiry at that institution the officers said no such person had been admitted there.

Alleged Seduction.

Yesterday morning a young blood, named JOHN BROWN, was arrested on a charge of seduction. It appears he had been constant in his visits to a young girl, whose ruin he had effected under the solemn promise of marriage. The evening was designated for the couple to be joined in wedlock, but when the time arrived the bridegroom was not present. The false suitor was finally arrested and arraigned before Judge STUART, at the Jefferson Police Court.

Fire in Broadway.

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire occurred in the back cellar of Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH'S premises, No. 714 Broadway. It seems that a young woman employed in the establishment went to the cellar to draw some alcoholic extract from a barrel, and in so doing she accidentally set it on fire with a candle. She ran out of the cellar and gave the alarm. The firemen were quickly on the spot and extinguished the flames with but very little damage to the building or materials. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners, after a long vacation, held a brief session on Saturday. The sitting was a private one, and was entirely occupied in the examination of the qualifications of applicants for members of the Police Department.

☞ It is stated that Rev. Mr. PARSONS, the street-preacher, is an applicant for a position in Pelissier's 1st Tenth Police Station. Oh what a fall!" &c.

Good Gun Who Fired!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was surprised this morning upon seeing in your paper, that Justice BOGART had issued a warrant against me for alleged conspiracy to obstruct my Wisconsin funds. I called upon Justice BOGART as soon as I saw the article, also, Mr. MOSES called with me; and Justice BOGART had not issued any warrant. The parties are not satisfied with their trade, and took this step to compel me to part with my property without paying the expenses agreed upon. Yours, truly,

J. H. LORD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

LONG ISLAND.

Ward Officers in Brooklyn.

The following officers have been declared elected in the consolidated city of Brooklyn:

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.	WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
1.	John Cochran, W.	10.	E. P. Middleton, (W.)
2.	George L. Bennett, W.	11.	Thomas S. Dunlap, (D.)
3.	Edward Fell, D., D. T. Leverich, W.	12.	John Garland, (D.)
4.	Daniel P. Barnard, W., B. F. Wardwell, W.	13.	W. H. Caldwell, (W.)
5.	C. G. Fowler, W., John A. Oakley, W.	14.	James Nolan, (D.)
6.	W. W. Gardiner, D., R. M. Whitney, Ind. D.	15.	John B. Thorsby, (W.)
7.	A. E. Masters, W., A. R. Capewell, D.	16.	David Lindsay, (D.)
8.	C. N. Atwater, W., A. S. Crowell, Ind. D.	17.	H. D. Woodworth, (W.)
9.	Cornelius Bennett, Ind. D., John V. Bergen, Ind. D.		
10.	Wm. T. Mills, D., W. H. Campbell, D.		
11.	J. G. Clayton, W., Smith Fancher, W.		
12.	E. T. Backhouse, W., Wm. W. Walsh, W.		
13.	Timothy Sullivan, D., Thomas Malcolm, D.		
14.	R. H. Huntley, W., Jared Sparks, W.		
15.	John Linsley, D., G. W. Baker, D.		
16.	A. Cunningham, Ind. D., Thomas Kennedy, W.		
17.	John Meurt, D., Edwin S. Ralphs, D.		
18.	E. S. Black, Ind. D., Job Davis, W.		
19.	C. M. Troutman, Ind. D., D. L. Lyster, W.		

The next Common Council will stand thus: Whigs, 17; Democrats, 11; Independent Democrats, 6. Total, 36.

SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	Wm. Hinman, (D.)	10.	E. P. Middleton, (W.)
2.	Seth Bradford, (W.)	11.	Thomas S. Dunlap, (D.)
3.	Amos P. Stanton, (D.)	12.	John Garland, (D.)
4.	Isaac Allen, (W.)	13.	W. H. Caldwell, (W.)
5.	Jacob R. Stryker, (W.)	14.	James Nolan, (D.)
6.	Wm. C. Heaton, (W.)	15.	John B. Thorsby, (W.)
7.	Edward Rowe, (D.)	16.	David Lindsay, (D.)
8.	John Farwell, (D.)	17.	H. D. Woodworth, (W.)
9.	John S. Bogart, (D.)		

ASSESSORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	George N. Mead.	10.	C. L. Franklin.
2.	Wm. Mullen.	11.	Reuben Isdell.
3.	R. J. Lackey.	12.	Thomas Courtney.
4.	Ezra Baldwin.	13.	A. V. Cannon.
5.	James Kerigan.	14.	Phillip Brady.
6.	John P. Allison.	15.	Joseph T. Milner.
7.	N. Evans.	16.	A. W. Silkworth.
8.	Z. R. Comes.	19.	Jacob Bennett.
9.	John Flood.		

Burglar Arrested—Property Recovered.

On Sunday night, the 13th inst., the jewelry store kept by JOHN KEAN, at No. 117½ Court-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars and robbed of nearly $2,000 worth of property. On Friday last, Officers RAYNER and HUBBS, of the Chief's Office, received such information that they proceeded to a jewelry store in First-avenue, New-York, kept by a man named CHRISTIAN, whose they succeeded in arresting one of the burglars, who gave his name as LEVI MAYER. They recovered also about half of the property stolen. MAYER was brought to Brooklyn and committed.

Street-Preaching.

There was street-preaching yesterday afternoon on the vacant lot at the corner of Second and North Fifth-streets, Williamsburg, at which quite a large number of persons assembled, owing, probably to the recent excitement in consequence of the election riot that occurred in that vicinity. Mr. YAGER, the German street-preacher, expounded his peculiar doctrines in his mother tongue. The audience looked on in quiet. The Mayor, fearing serious results from a gathering in this quarter, induced Mr. YAGER to leave, and the assemblage soon after dispersed.

Arrest of Incendiaries.

Yesterday afternoon two young men, named EDWARD FAILS and JOHN HUNT, were arrested by Officer COCHER on a charge of setting fire to an unoccupied house in South Second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, Williamsburg, and owned by WM. LAKE. The fire, which was kindled inside with broken boards, was extinguished before any material damage was done. The accused parties were locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 59 deaths as having occurred in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending Nov. 18, from the following diseases:

Asphyxy, atrophy, bronchitis, cholera morbus, croup, debility, dropsy in the head, drowned, congestive fever, puerperal fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, hemorrhage of the bowels, inflammation of bowels, do. lungs, scalding, ulcers of bladder, ulcers in stomach, worms—one each; cholera infantum, congestion of the brain, dysentery, premature birth—two each; diarrhœa, 3; convulsions, typhoid fever, marasmus—four each; still-born, 5; consumption, 12. Males, 30; females, 29; adults, 26; children, 33. Total, 59.

Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

The Fire-Alarm Telegraph, connecting all the Station-houses with the City Hall in Brooklyn, will go into operation to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A large gathering of the friends of the Bible celebrated the anniversary of the Essex County Bible Society, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. MURRAY'S,) in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The reports showed the year to have been one of unusual success. The annual statement, read by Rev. Mr. SHELDON, Superintendent of the American Bible Society, exhibited the receipts as $4,269 04. Bibles are largely distributed in Newark and other parts of the county. Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, from Middlesex County, and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and Rev. C. E. INBRIE, from Hudson County, appeared and represented those Societies as in a flourishing condition. Addresses were made by F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq., Rev. Jno. MILEY, Rev. J. H. MCNEILL, and Rev. Dr. HEATHER, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of Ireland.

More Indian Murders.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP ON THE BANKS OF THE PLATTE RIVER, Monday, Oct. 23, 1854.

Another massacre occurred night before last. Our party, composed of eight, camped, on the evening of the 21st inst., at an old camping place of the emigrants, about 200 miles above Fort Kearney, south side of Platte. During the day of the 21st instant, three Indians came and seemed anxious to trade, but were informed by a young man by the name of WOLFE that it was not our object to trade at that time, but he would give them some tobacco, which he did. They then left, and seemed contented.

We were congratulating ourselves on the success of this plan of making the Indians leave without giving them something more valuable, when the crack of a rifle changed our joy into sadness; for by my side fell a promising young man. We grabbed our rifles, and soon reached the wagon; we there had time to ascertain the strength of our enemy; fifteen composed their company. Half naked, half starved, and well armed, they seemed ready for any kind of hellish work. I ordered every man to pick his man, and when I gave the word every rifle told, for seven fell to the ground; and the rest retired for a time in the woods.

We thought that they had left, but WOLFE said that he would go and see; so he went slowly and cautiously toward them; hardly had he advanced twenty paces when eight of them ran toward him. We fired and killed or wounded two, but in turn they killed three of mine, and wounded Mr. WOLFE in the ankle. We ran toward them, and they ran toward the woods. We had the extreme pleasure of seeing them land on the other side of Platte, but not without many a ball passing near their heads or bodies. We then returned to camp. I will give you the names of our company:

Uncerne Wolfe, New-York, wounded; HARVEY WILCOXY, New-York; BENJAMIN WOODS, St. Louis; SAUL MANTEL, St. Louis; SILAS NORWAY, killed; WILLIAM NORWAY, killed; HIRAM WECQUIVER, killed; HENRY LAW, killed.

[illegible]

Office for Emigrants, New-York, Nov. 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 14th, I did not expect to be drawn into a controversy with Capt. E. Sawyer, of the Novra Yacht, by simply stating that the Underwriters were not unwilling to share every, but assist in preventing possible under the circumstances. That the tug boats were, and are, not provided with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life, is the only delay; and is that the Underwriters' fault? One would suppose from Capt. Sawyer's article of this morning, that the Emigrant Aid Company Commission were incorporated for the express purpose of learning and saving life, instead of preventing and that, instead of attending to and saving that for which they associated, they must abandon their property and turn philanthropists. This cannot be expected of any incorporated mercantile institution, but every philanthropist their officers may be in their private capacity.

The city of Galveston, in not having provided the necessary implements and apparatus for saving life, in cases of shipwreck along the coast contiguous to our harbor, lies at the door of every man in the community, according to his ability, and particularly at the door of the "Commissioners of Emigration," who receive one dollar from each of the emigrants who ship for this country; and also of the different benevolent emigrant societies in this City; and, I may add with great propri

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be unfit for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *North Star*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Election Results.

We deem it unnecessary to repeat our table of county majorities for Governor this morning. The election of Mr. CLARK, by a plurality varying not far from the 268 votes resulting from our additions on Saturday, is generally conceded. The Albany *Evening Journal*, after adding a correction of six votes, in favor of CLARK, in Westchester, and four in Madison, and in favor of SEYMOUR of one vote in Yates, claims 283 in the State for Mr. C. The figures in the City of New-York are not likely to be varied materially by the Board of Canvassers, now at work upon them, preliminary to the return to the State Board at Albany.

The other members of the Whig ticket stand thus in 54 of the 59 Counties on Lieutenant Governor; 52 on Canal Commissioner, and 51 on Prison Inspector:

	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	K. N.
Lieut. Governor	152,667	30,855	102,467	112,871
Canal Commissioner	127,304	27,088	92,303	80,719
Inspector of Prisons	127,907	26,628	88,330	87,307

The footings for the several officers named are for the whole State, with the exception of Erie, Putnam, Schuyler and Fulton and Hamilton on Lieut. Governor; the same Counties, with the addition of Kings and New-York, on Canal Commissioner; and the same Counties, with the addition of St. Lawrence, on Inspector of State Prisons. The additions are made by the *Evening Journal* from the official returns.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General, meet on Wednesday, 22d inst., to declare the result. They are authorized to remain in session not over five days, and if at the expiration of four days the certified statements from all the County Canvassers are not received, the Board canvass upon such as have been received.

Extension of the European War.

An Irishman convicted of sheep-stealing, a profession which he practiced with considerable constancy and *success*, was induced to give particulars of the manner in which he continued to carry on his ovine thefts. The farmers of his neighborhood, it seemed, had taken unusual precautions against such predatory proceedings, but all to no purpose. Paddy Carroll was more than a match for them, until, in a hapless hour, when the whisky was strong and the mind weak, he took a Delilah into his confidence, and was betrayed by her. The confession he made was brief, but comprehensive. "Sir," said he, "I used to hide myself in a hollow which I made in one of the hay-stacks; the sheep, poor creatures, would come up on the cold nights for shelter and for food; and then I used to thrust my arm out, take hold of a sheep by the leg, drag him into the nook where I lay, and having thus enticed him by force, there was nothing easier than to draw a sharp knife across his weazand, and thus prevent his bleating."

Concurrent circumstances, as related in the London and Paris newspapers, lead to the belief that France and England, in despair of obtaining the adhesion of the King of Prussia to their alliance against the Czar, are inclined to follow Paddy's plan, only on a larger scale, and to use a little *enticement by force* to compel the wine-bibbing head of the House of Brandenberg to cast off his neutrality, and declare with whom he will side. It must be confessed that there are several reasons why the Prussian King should feel great reluctance to taking any decided step against the Czar. In the first place, his sister is Empress of Russia; secondly, he has always been on the *very best terms with Russia*; and, lastly, in the present uncertainty as to Austria's intended course of policy and action, the King of Prussia considers himself as the representative and champion of Legitimacy in Europe.

Austria, it is clear, will side only with the strongest. If the Anglo-French-Turkish forces succeed in humbling or weakening Russia, there is every ground for believing that Austria will join the winning party—for a time, at least. Gratitude is a word which appears to have slipped out of the vocabulary of Royalty; therefore Austria can conveniently forget the substantial assistance which was given by the Czar, a few years ago, to put an end to the contest which had very nearly eventuated in the independence of Hungary. But, should NICHOLAS hold his ground against the formidable array now opposed to him, (and we confess that, from the first, we have not yielded to the prevalent fancy of underestimating the endurance or resources of Russia,) Austria is just as likely as not to make or find a pretext for throwing aside the Turkish alliance. The adhesion of Austria to Russia would make a formidable front against France and England. It is evident that the Czar is aware of the slippery policy of the Austrian ruler, for the latest reports declare that he was drawing a large military force towards the Austrian frontier, and had even declared the three Provinces next Austria (Russian Poland, Volhynia and Podolia) to be in a state of siege; Bessarabia, which is the fourth, being already so circumstanced.

Very angry notes are known to have recently passed between France and England on one side, and Prussia on the other. The design of these protocols is to induce Prussia to declare for or against the Czar. There is little prospect of the war being terminated during the present year. In all probability the *Allies will* have learned wisdom before the commencement of the campaign in 1855. Then, instead of fighting in the Crimea, at the very extremity of the Russian Empire, they may have determined to also carry the war into the vital part—to attack Russia in a central place. This can scarcely be done without the assistance of Prussia, through whose territories the hostile and invading army would have to march, as was done in 1812.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has now an army of 150,000 men in the vicinity of Boulogne, a position whence they could readily march upon Russia. It is alleged that this immense force, which will Winter in its present encampment, is to be sent against Prussia in the Spring, unless FREDERICK WILLIAM join the Alliance against the Czar. LOUIS NAPOLEON, if no other means will do it, (and protocols are only paper pellets,) may desire to entice Prussia by force. An extension of the war appears inevitable, and, should it take place, who knows but that, when the contest is concluded, a new arrangement of European territory may take place, to amend that under the Treaty of Vienna, in 1815, by which France may fulfill her long-cherished dream of once more obtaining the Rhine as one of its boundaries—an arrangement which, as under the elder NAPOLEON, would take a large slice from Prussia? We are very confident that LOUIS NAPOLEON has some political views which he keeps to himself, but bears constantly in mind. By and by, perhaps Prussia may be the "sick man," with France as residuary legatee.

Defects of the City Post-Office.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to a paragraph in the TIMES of this date, in reference to the finding a package of letters in a canvas mail bag, at your office. I have felt it my duty to investigate the matter, and find the facts to be as follows, as far as they can be ascertained:

On the 9th inst., there were mailed at New-Orleans, three small letter packages for Providence, R. I. According to the usual practice of large offices in mailing to other prominent cities, these packages, constituting the entire mail for Providence, were placed in a canvas bag, and with other similar bags for other points, enclosed in a leather mail pouch for New-York, under what is called the brass lock. On receipt of that pouch at this office, on the night of the 15th inst., it was opened, and the contents, including the aforesaid canvas bag for Providence, taken out and thrown aside to go forward on the following morning. As you are aware, many of the newspaper offices are in the habit of obtaining from the Post-Office empty canvas bags to be filled with newspapers and sent back to the office to go out by the mails. In the instance alluded to, it is supposed that the New-Orleans bag for Providence, which from its small number of packages had the appearance of an empty bag, by some accident got near or among the empty bags, and was taken by the young man employed at the TIMES office, to get their necessary supply of bags.

The construction of the building used for the Post-Office, as is well known, is altogether unfit for the vast amount of business to be transacted. The receipt and dispatch of all the mails being necessarily from the same door, increases the liabilities to such accidents as that to which you allude, and render that degree of vigilance and system which ought to be in force in so important a Post-Office, next to impossible.

In order to prevent such mishaps as the one you refer to, the practice of allowing the bags to be taken to the printing establishments will probably be discontinued as soon as it can be done consistently with the interests of the public press, and the requisite accommodations are secured for the more perfect performance of the immense labors of the New-York Post-Office.

J. HOLBROOK,
Special Agent P. O. Dept.

This may be the explanation of the mishap referred to. But it will occur to every one that nothing but carelessness could ever allow mail bags containing letters, to be thrown either "among or near" empty bags, so as to be taken off instead of them.

The inference may be drawn from Mr. HOLBROOK'S letter, that the practice of allowing empty mail bags to be taken to the printing establishments is allowed merely for the accommodation of the latter. This is a mistake. On the contrary it is done exclusively for the accommodation of the Post-Office. The business of distributing the newspapers and dispatching each in its proper direction, properly belongs to that office: and it is only from the want of sufficient clerks *to do this work, that the newspaper* offices have volunteered to do it for them. Bags are accordingly sent up in order that they may be filled with the papers properly distributed before reaching the Post-Office. We shall be very glad to have this practice discontinued, as it will relieve the newspaper establishments from labors and responsibilities that do not belong to them.

But this cannot be done until a *better building* and a *stronger force* are provided for the Post-Office. It is a standing disgrace to the Government that the immense postal business of this City should be transacted under circumstances so entirely inadequate. The building now used is not half large enough, nor is it properly arranged for the prompt and correct distribution of the enormous amount of newspapers, letters, &c., that pass through it daily. And the pitiful parsimony of the Government throws all the labors of the office upon a number of clerks far too small for their proper performance. We trust Mr. HOLBROOK will make such representations of this matter to the Department at Washington as its importance merits.

Study of Medicine for Women.

There is a learned profession now in the hands of men which we are inclined to think women will shortly share with them, taking, indeed, the better half to themselves. We mean the Medical profession. We have already seen young women going through the studies and getting the diplomas of that science; and the founding of female medical colleges is spoken of from time to time in the journals. In a late paper we have seen that, at Richmond, in Virginia, they are about building an expensive establishment of the kind. These things give evidence of what promises to be one of the best innovations of the age—one founded upon common sense and common feeling.

Women are the fittest physicians for women. Reason gives them, at one stroke, one *half of creation to begin with*; and then throws in, along with this grand division, all the little ones of the family of man. We assume that a woman can master all the science and mystery of the healing art as well as a man—though, probably, in the matter of epic poetry, mathematics, statesmanship, or military strategy, she may be obliged to admit an inferior capacity of mind. Medicine is not so very deep and difficult a thing. Care and common sense are, after all, the grand principles of successful practice in the management of the human constitution; and these qualities belong as much to the women as to the men. We can fancy the strong satisfaction with which women would hail the quiet coming into their sick rooms of one of their own sex—a diplomaed and experienced woman; the effect of her mere presence in many cases would go half way to bring about the cure. We need not go into particulars in this argument; the truth of the statement will be generally admitted. In the case of children, too, the gentle and womanly care of a doctress would be most efficacious and happy. We are convinced that the doctress, in managing her patients, would come better to the point and deal more directly and bluntly with the ailments of the young and the old of her own sex—or rather, let us say, the *less young*—than a man could do. She would be less complaisant and courtly and more familiar in her treatment of them, and thus possess advantages which no medical practitioner of the other sex could hope to compete with. However we look at it, we must conclude that, for half the world, women would make better physicians than men. Nature seems to have decided that. And even for half the *other* half, we sometimes think the doctresses would be better than the doctors, in dealing with the griefs and evils of sick rooms.

And, coming from particulars to generals, we would contend that every woman, whether she designs to become a *medica* or not, should have a knowledge of medicine and its effects on the human system, of simples, salves and other useful empiricals. She should also have a general idea of chemistry. We do not know an accomplishment more suited to woman's place in the world than chemistry—not even excepting the piano-forte; for a knowledge of chemical mixtures is indispensable to those who would rightly understand the *materia medica*. Every mistress of a household or mother of a family should know something *of those numerous and profitable facts that are to be gathered within the circle of that* science; and, in the case of poisons, should be chemist enough to know what substances act on others, neutralizing them, and how to send an antidote at once after the bane; to send, for instance, down some beloved throat, soda and magnesia after acids, the whites of eggs, lime water or charcoal after arsenic, soap and water after corrosive sublimate, soda or lime after Prussic acid, milk and water after white vitriol, a solution of common salt after nitrate of silver, and so forth; making, at the same time, prompt use of the mustard emetic in the majority of such cases, and applying, with judgment, hartshorn, brandy or other materials, such as would be at hand in most households. A knowledge of these things, and with it a knowledge of other domestic recipes and resources, would be among the best and most admirable acquirements of a woman in any station of life; and it may be confidently asserted, that if it were skillfully practiced, on occasion, ten thousand homes would be spared the agonies and lamentations that constantly come, and will come, to darken their doors and windows. Women would be armed for the most trying emergencies, and be able to save the lives of those dear to them, instead of screaming and wringing their hands, and feeling bitterly that "ignorance is the curse of God." And, in a general way, a knowledge of the laws of health would make every women the protecting genius of *her household, and teach her how to treat* her children in any sudden or ordinary case of sickness or accident. Especially as regards *children, every mother should be a* doctress. The ignorance of parents is fatal to almost half the children that come into the world; it is more deadly and deplorable than the vices of adult years—than "battle, murder and sudden death." It is a melancholy thing to see the physical preservation and training of young children in the hands of those to whom persons of judgment would not entrust the life of a kitten. Women now-a-days are for the most part unprepared by education to act their parts well in their most important sphere—that of home. Their grand-mothers and great-grand-mothers and so, still further back, were much more accomplished in everything that truly becomes a woman to know. They had a knowledge of a great many useful things—knew excellent recipes in cookery and chemistry, were learned in the virtues of herbs and decoctions; and, "puddering with physic," like Lord VERULAM, were generally aware of the efficacies of domestic medicine. They were prepared for most accidents, and nothing—if we except gun-shot wounds or the burning of the house—could have the effect of putting them to a *non plus*. Their fair descendants, compared with such excellent examples of housewifery and skill, are, so to speak, Know-Nothings—which we greatly grieve to say.

We repeat—hoping there are many of our readers who will remember and improve the observations we thus hastily put before them—that a tolerable knowledge of medicine and an acquaintance with the nature of acids and alkalies, would be one of the most blessed accomplishments of the ladies—one of the richest dowries they could bring with them into the newly furnished houses of their husbands on the wedding-day; and that the regular practice of physic by the sex would have the best effect on the health, morally as well as physically, of *the larger half of society*. *This science* and profession need not take woman out of her own sphere. It demands no unsexing, like that which would belong to Bloomerism and the ballot-box. It leaves to the sex all that ever made it charming—and would only add to the attractions of Venus the grave wisdom of Pallas. Without making any violent strides over a barrier which must always remain, woman, in her own becoming way and attitude, may find in the theory and practice we speak of the best means of putting herself as near the level of the man as she can ever reach, and thus gratify the highest ambition she may be willing to entertain. As the physicians of more than a moiety of creation, and the intelligent mentors and preservers of their households and families, we have no doubt that, in the course of time, women will vindicate in a nobler way than they have yet done, their claim to be styled the better half of the world.

English and American Troops.

An English correspondent sends us a communication in reply to our remarks on the battles of the Alma and of Mexico,—the gist of which is contained in the following:

"The troops engaged on the American side in the Mexican war were certainly raw recruits, in a great measure, and had they had to encounter what the allies had at the Alma, would undoubtedly have been exterminated; but the Mexicans, against whom they fought, were never particularly noted for valor—in fact, the lack *of efficient generals and the cowardice of the troops in general, made them objects more of pity than of vengeance.*"

And the same writer adds:

"If you wish to draw a comparison between the soldiers of the allied armies and those of the American, the present war in which the former are engaged will not do, and the only one that I can see in which you can draw a parallel is the *British in the war in China, and the Americans in that of Mexico; in these two there is a vast similarity.*"

Our correspondent is an Englishman, and complains that the American press does not enter with thorough zeal into the rejoicings of his countrymen over the valor of their troops and their victories at the Alma. Yet he repeats with augmented insolence, the sneers of other English writers at the American victories in the Mexican war, and betrays either a shameless mendacity or a degree of ignorance which disqualifies him from saying anything on the subject. He says the Mexicans were cowards, and did not fight well. How then, came they to inflict such terrible losses on the American troops? Did the British in any of their Chinese engagements lose one-*seventh, or one-fifth, of their force, as the Americans did* in Mexico,—or even *one-fifteenth* as the Allies did at the Alma? The Mexicans fought well in nearly every battle of the campaign. They were regular troops,—were thoroughly disciplined, and well armed with weapons of British manufacture, and had seen quite as much active service as the Russian soldiers against whom the Allies are fighting in the Crimea. In fact, they stood their ground better, and inflicted heavier losses on their opponents than did the Russians upon the British and French forces against whom they fought. Another point our correspondent has entirely overlooked;—at the Alma the Allies largely outnumbered the Russians; while in not a single battle during the whole Mexican campaign, was the American force *one-half* as great as that of the Mexicans which it engaged.

We are aware that this is comparatively a small matter in itself:—but it illustrates an injustice at which we have a right to complain. The English are now exacting from us a fraternity of sympathy and admiration. They call on us to echo the praises of their soldiers, and we have done so fully and heartily. Our newspapers have been filled from day to day with the record of their exploits. Yet the slightest intimation that *Americans* have fought well also in times past, is received with incredulity and insult. And during the whole Mexican war,—when Americans fresh from the pursuits of civil life, utterly untrained to arms as well as unused to war,—met and routed regulars outnumbering them *fourfold*, leaving a *fifth* of their own number dead on the field,—the English press could never bring itself to do more, in the way of recognition, than occasionally to chronicle the superiority of Anglo-Saxon blood, and to sneer at the Mexicans as unworthy the name of a military foe. It is such gross and insulting injustice as this that breeds bad blood between the people of these two great nations,—and the feeling it engenders is not to be allayed by soft words or a pretended community of interests and of political opinion.

☞ The Historical Society has made arrangements for a magnificent celebration of its Semi-Centennial Anniversary to-day, as will be seen by the programme, which is given in another column. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT delivers the Address at Niblo's, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the Members of the Society, with a large number of invited guests, among whom EDWARD EVERETT, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and others are expected, will dine at the Astor House in the evening. The occasion cannot fail to be one of very great interest.

Father Brady's Case.

It is a great pity that good men everywhere cannot work together amicably, and leave the business of their persecution to those who are their natural enemies. But it always has been, and probably will a while longer, be the case that the worst "digs under the ribs" that we get will come from men of the same name and faith, and the hardest stabs inflicted upon good men's reputation and peace will come from those who profess to work in the same field.

Father BRADY, of Hartford, Conn., has long been identified with the growth of the Catholic Church in that vicinity. When he went there, near a score of years ago, the Catholics were but a handful. Under his careful watch they grew to be strong and prosperous. Most of the people of those *parts are "down on Catholics,"* but when any one spoke of the encroachments of Papists, he generally added, "If they were all like Father BRADY" we would not worry about their growth.

They built a fine Cathedral for Father BRADY, and things went on swimmingly till the Bishop came to town, and questions of the ownership and control of the Church property began to be agitated. By degrees, one privilege after another was forbidden the old man, till a week or so before he died it was announced that he must not preach in the Cathedral any more—another having been appointed to stand in his place. He died,—killed, they say, by trouble,—and being dead the Bishop refused him churchyard burial. The *people* buried him, however, where he had expressed a wish to be buried, and had Mass said in spite of the Bishop. This is a very curious case,—it is only one indication, however, that within the Church there is an uneasy tolerance of Ecclesiastical Despotism, and a determination to worship, though with Masses, and in the midst of pictured and sculptured saints, and in the words and form of the Litany, yet with freedom and self-respecting independence. In our telegraphic column and in extracts which we present from the Hartford *Times*, the particulars of this affair may be gathered.

Hard Times and Prisons.

At the late meeting of the British Scientific Association, Rev. W. CLAY read a paper on the Effects of Good and Bad Times upon the Committals to Prison. The reverend gentleman has been intimately acquainted with the Lancashire County Prison for 29 years, and bases his conclusions on the facts there found. He says that the committals are most frequent in times when work is plenty and well paid, and wages good, and that they decrease as Hard Times appear. This is contrary to the general impression, which is that poverty is the great procurer of crime, and pressing want the immediate inducement to its commission. Perhaps we do too much forget that in their want those who are not grossly ignorant cherish their innocence and virtue as their main support in suffering. Novels and their sentimental authors have done much to bring us to feel that most criminals are the victims of circumstances, and that rogues should be treated simply as "poor unfortunates,"—while there is no doubt that an overweening vanity, an undue appreciation of one's own consequence, and too great haste to be rich, to which more or less the whole question is *trained, bring more to the prison* than real want or the temptations of sudden suffering. It is indeed true that many things which are heinous sins in a poor man are forgiven to a man of wealth. Perhaps this very watch that we set over the poor is their protection, while the rich indulge their habits unchecked until they tread unwittingly over the line which separates "respectable" from outrageous dishonesty, and are plunged at once into disgrace.

Young Men's Christian Association.

We would call the attention of young men who visit the City for the Winter, or who permanently locate here, to the *Christian Association*. This body consists of a large number of young persons who are connected with the several different religious sects; united together for each other's intellectual and moral benefit. They have monthly meetings which are very largely attended and are full of interest. A handsome reading-room, with some of the best periodical literature of the day on its tables, and a growing library, are open, we believe, every evening for the use of members. The social advantages of the Association are obvious. Many a young man enters the City with scarcely a friend to look to for advice in an emergency or for company in his unemployed hours. The Association seeks to find out such, to introduce them to others of like sympathies, to cultivate worthy acquaintance and cement friendship. Then it keeps each one interested in the great efforts made by the best people of the City to help the poor, befriend the friendless, guide the wandering and conserve the public morals. Every young man must prefer to surround himself with healthful influences, and here one will be quite sure so to surround himself. One of the Monthly Meetings occurs to-night at the Association Rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. We speak without authority, but, we presume that a visit there from any young man will be welcome.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* and other Southern ultra pro-Slavery journals, are rejoicing lustily over the defeat of MYRON H. CLARK for Governor and the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the election of a Legislature which will not return Senator SEWARD to Washington. We do not doubt the sincerity of their joy, but are a little puzzled to know what face they will put on the matter when they learn the facts.

Youths' Burman Bible and School Society.

A meeting of the members of this Society was held in the Oliver-street Church last evening, to celebrate the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Society. A large number of persons were in attendance, including the youthful members, who presented a very interesting appearance. The ceremonies of the occasion were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. MAGOON; after which the Secretary read the annual report, in which it was stated that the Society felt seriously a financial depression, principally attributable to the steady removal to the upper part of the City, thus thinning the Sabbath Schools, and with it the Society. The sum of $254 90 was collected during the past year. Many heathens have been converted—particularly in Burmah. $100 has been subscribed for the purpose of distributing library books in the wilds of the Far West, which shows that their efforts are not confined to Burmah, forgetful of the claims of their own country. Appropriate addresses were then delivered by C. E. WEBB, Esq., and Rev. WHEELOCK H. PARMLY, of Jersey City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

MERINOS, THIBET, PARAMATTAS, AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.—Will be opened this day 500 pieces French Merinos, from 69c to $1 25, which cost to import from 90c. to $1 62½. 1,000 pieces Thibet cloths and Cashmeres from 37½c. to 62½c., fine goods. 1,200 pieces Paramattas from 12½c. to 31½c. and worth from 3s. to 4s. per yard.

LADIES' CLOTHS, LYONS VELVET, CLOAK SATINS. 200 pieces French Twilled cloths in browns, checks, Adelaides and blacks, for cloaks, from $1 50 to $2 50, which cost to import from $3 to $4 per yard. Lyons Velvet, warranted all silk, from $3 25 to $6, for mantillas and cloaks. 25 pieces colored and black heavy Cloak Satins, bought at auction and will be retailed at less prices than they cost to import. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will this day offer, at great reduction in price, 100 pieces rich Brocade Silks, 125 pieces splendid Satin Plaids and Harlequin do., at from 4s. to 10s.; 300 plain colors and Chamelion Silks, in choice shades of browns, tans, and purples, from 4s. to 10s.—heavy goods; 400 pieces of rich figured and plain black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks, from 37½c. to $1 50, warranted of the best manufacture.

SHAWLS, BROCHE AND WOOLEN.—500 Broche Long Shawls, choice coloring, new designs; 200 square Broche Shawls, from $2 to $12—magnificent styles; 4,000 Bay State and Scotch Woolen Shawls, from $1 50 to $6. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advise to meet the particular case of fever and ague patients will be given, gratuitously by him. These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases. Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited. C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

WHAT ABOUT THE NEWSBOY?
From the Bangor Mercury.
It is a book over which
WET EYES ARE BETTER CRITICS THAN GOLD WORDS.
Yet its story on the stage would bring the house to tears, and silence the loud finder with sobs.
From the Summit (Ohio) Beacon.
The reader is captured by the first chapter, and led a willing captive to the end of the book.
"HAVE YOU READ THE NEWSBOY?"
is a question passing from mouth to mouth in the Eastern circles.
THE NEWSBOY is elegantly got up with illustrations, and makes a large 12mo. of 536 pages. Price, $1 25.
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Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallet & Co.) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$60, $80, $90, $100, $125, &c. to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY—TO ABOLISH INTEMPERANCE AND DRUNKENNESS.—To cure the sick and make strong the weak and nervous; a delicious beverage, that will invigorate but not intoxicate. DR. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT.—This delicious beverage will entirely cure morbid appetite for intoxicating drinks; let those whose nerves have become weak, feeble, and shattered, from over indulgence in intoxicating drinks give this miraculous remedy one trial; in a few minutes its effects will be experienced; it quickly removes bad spirits, sour taste in the mouth, heartburn, dyspepsia, wind, indigestion, headache, nervousness, &c. Price, one dollar per bottle. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st. Agents, Mrs. HAYES, No. 139 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sold by Druggists.

SPECIAL SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—The undersigned will hereafter devote TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, to Special Sales of STOCKS and BONDS, in addition to his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales, which take place as usual on MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING music from AUBER'S beautiful Opera, "The Syren," about to be performed at that favorite place of amusement NIBLO'S GARDEN, arranged by THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director and Conductor. "When the morning is dawning," sung by St. ALBYN, 25 cents. "Beauteous Maidens," sung by Mlle. NAU, 25 cents. "Kind fortune aid me now," sung by St. ALBYN, 25 cents. "The Overture," and all the choice gems of this Opera are in press, and will be published on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY of this week. Music sent by mail, post-paid. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, THE NEVER-FAILING Remedy,—whose fame for purifying the blood is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be in the possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commencement, how many days or weeks of sickness may they not prevent? Four pills in the beginning, is more efficacious than forty doses when the disease is established. Sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX at DR. BRANDRETH'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH'S BUILDING. Entrance No. 43 CANAL-ST.

POPULAR TRADE.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning, a large stock of Rich Silks, Merinos, Plaid Cashmeres, De Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Bombazines, Linens, Blankets, Quilts, &c. Having purchased our entire stock for cash, at the late sales, we are enabled to sell at lower prices than they have ever before been sold at in this city. We will also offer 5,000 yards of rich plain Silks, at 6s, worth $1 50; five cases of plaid and striped Silks, from 4s. to 6s.; one case rich Plaids, yard wide, at 14s., worth 2s. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—ATTENTION is directed to the fact that at Union Hall, the great National Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., every article is ticketed with the lowest and the only price that can be taken. The inexperienced are thus protected against over-charges; and it will be found, on trial that the prices at Union Hall are lower than other and smaller houses can be induced to take by dint of bargaining. Let those who doubt make the experiment.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! SELLING OFF the entire stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 223 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Greater bargains than ever are now offered in silks, shawls, merinoes, plaids, ladies' cloths, silk velvets, French merinoes, paramattas, alpaccas, linen goods, flannels, blankets, &c. Ladies wishing to avoid the great rush of the afternoon, will do well to call in the early part of the day.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club and lodge rooms. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BRILLIANT ATTRACTION FOR THE LADIES.—The ladies should visit KNOX if they wish to purchase a set of furs, for he has a splendid variety, and his charges are very moderate. His salesrooms are at Nos. 128 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold and wet weather; also, Ladies' Lined Gloves, and Gauntlets [illegible] at No. 3 [illegible] [illegible] the trade only at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR [illegible] AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

KIDNAPPING.—On Sunday evening last, a colored woman, named JANE MOORE of this city, was called to her door, knocked down, placed in a carriage, and lodged in jail in Covington, on the plea that she was a fugitive slave, owned in the city of Maysville, Ky. The woman was taken by some of her friends before Mayor FOLEY, of Covington, and her freedom established. The kidnappers, seeing their game, their outrageous conduct would be exposed, fled, alleging that they were in search of the owner of the woman.

One night last week, several men from Kentucky, guided and aided by an Ohio, kidnapped a young negress near Georgetown, Ohio, and conveyed her to Maysville, where they kept her concealed for two days, when she made her escape, and gave information which led to the arrest of these brothers, named HENRY, LEWIS and ALSEN YOUNG, who were committed to jail to await trial. This glaring atrocity was rightly denounced by the people of Maysville, who became intensely excited on the subject, and held a large meeting at the Court-House, on the evening of the 12th inst., to devise means for the public safety. There appears to be a gang of consummate scoundrels located somewhere about Maysville, and it is to be hoped that the deep indignation roused among the people of that town will have a salutary effect.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 17.*

MORE PROSCRIPTION.—We publish an account of the dismissal of a deputy postmaster in Butler County (who, though a Democrat in politics, was universally acceptable to the people within the delivery of his office) because he chose to vote for an anti-Nebraska candidate at the last election. The incumbent in this case had been in the office 20 years under all sorts of Administrations, and had given entire satisfaction to the people, that no man in all the neighborhood could be found who would sign a petition for his removal. Nevertheless, he was turned out by our Roman Catholic Postmaster General, and a Roman Catholic foreigner appointed in the place of the old pioneer.

The work of proscription has commenced in Indiana, also. The Brookville *American* brings us an account of the guillotining of WILLIAM MIXER, Deputy Postmaster at Trinersville, and the appointment of a foreigner named WILLIAMS in his place. MIXER is a Democrat, but he could not go the Nebraska bill; besides he was a Presbyterian. This was too much for Roman Catholic Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, so he turned him out, and appointed a Roman Catholic to the office. These cases have naturally produced a great deal of excitement.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 16.*

STEAMER FORESTER BURNED—FOUR LIVES LOST.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, the steamer *Forester*, then at the New Richmond landing took fire and burned to the water's edge. The steward, chambermaid, one cabin boy and a deck hand, are reported to have been consumed in the fire. The *Forester* was a light, trim, stern-wheel boat, built less than a year since at Pittsburg. She was owned by Messrs. REED & SHANNON, who valued her at upwards of $20,000. We understand she was insured in the Western Office, in Pittsburg, and in other offices, for $15,000.

She was chartered a few days since, by the New Richmond Packet Company, at $75 per day, and was supplying the place of the *Lancaster* in the trade between this city and New-Richmond. She left here about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and had not been in port more than an hour when the fire broke out.—*Cincinnati Times, Nov. 14.*

MAJOR WOOD, UNITED STATES ARMY.—Intelligence has been received at Washington of the death, in Texas, by yellow fever, of Brevet Major GEORGE W. P. WOOD, of the United States Army. Major WOOD was the son of the venerable WM. B. WOOD, of Philadelphia, and the news of his death, while it will fall with peculiar severity upon his parent, will be received with pain by a large circle of acquaintances in his native city. Major WOOD entered the Army as a second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1838. By efficient service he advanced rapidly, and for gallant conduct in the Mexican War was breveted a Major. His fellow-citizens of Philadelphia showed their sense of his bravery by presenting him with an elegant sword. He has for some years been stationed at one of the frontier posts of Texas. He leaves a wife and family, and numerous friends, in and out of the army, to lament his death.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

☞ Amendments to the Rhode Island Constitution just adopted by the people, abolish the registry tax and military duty as qualifications for voting; confine to the Governor and Senate the pardoning power; and limit the yearly sessions of the State Legislature to two—one at Newport, and the other at Providence. One was proposed, but rejected, which required but twenty days residence in a town or city to entitle a citizen of the State to vote.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The programme of proceedings THIS DAY is to be as follows:

The Society will assemble at the Library Rooms in the University, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, where their Guests will be received and introduced to the President by the Reception Committee. Members and Guests are requested to be punctually present at the hour.

At 3½ o'clock, P. M., the Society, with their guests, will proceed to Hitchcock's Saloon, where the literary exercises will take place in the following order:

Music.
1. PRAYER.
Music.
2. ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.
Music.
3. BENEDICTION.
Music.

The doors of the Saloon will be opened at ½ o'clock P. M., for the admission of those who have secured tickets for the occasion.

The officers and members of the Society who have secured tickets, together with their guests, will dine at the Astor House, at 6 o'clock P. M., precisely. Seats at the table will be assigned by the stewards.

The menu at the Saloon, as well as at the Dinner, will be under the direction of HARVEY D. DOWNITH, Esq.

Subscribers to the Dinner are requested in all cases to call for their tickets before 12 o'clock.

By order, GEORGE H. MOORE, Secretary.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Catalogue sent to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address D. M. WATSON, 104 Quincy Hyacinths, Flowers with Stems.

☞ Rockaway's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. KING, New-York; and WM. E. KIESER, Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Boston.

☞ Large and Superior Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, can supply extra large Trees of every kind, for immediate fruit-bearing or ornament. Catalogues at No. 152 Chambers-st.

☞ [illegible] INVIGORATING CORDIAL, will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder that can be cured by Cordials, such as the nervous, the [illegible], the nervous, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nov. 18.

Estephe vs. Stoppani.—This was a motion that the receiver heretofore appointed in the case be directed to pay to Wm. C. Bryant & Co. rent due. The facts are as follows:

On the 1st day of February, 1847, William C. Bryant & Co. executed a lease to John Bonard, of certain premises on the easterly corner of Pine and Nassau-streets, for the term of seven years and three months ending on the 1st day of May, 1854, at the yearly rent of $2,000. This lease passed by assignment to Auguste Estephe. The assignment was dated April 27, 1852, for the remainder of the term of Wm. C. Bryant & Co.'s lease.

On or before the 1st of November, 1852, Estephe sold half the lease to Charles F. Stoppani; on that day Estephe and Stoppani formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of keeping a French and American Restaurant on the premises; the articles of copartnership set forth their equal, undivided ownership of the lease which was to be used for the joint and equal benefit of the firm.

The firm failed in business, and on or about the seventh day of May, 1853, Benjamin T. Kissam, Esq., was appointed receiver of the property of the firm.

On the first day of May, 1853, $525 was due William C. Bryant & Co. for back rent of the premises, the balance of the two quarters, during which they were occupied by Messrs. Estephe & Stoppani, having been paid by them. Wm. C. Bryant & Co. commenced proceedings to dispossess the receiver, which were discontinued by them on the receiver paying the amount due, with the costs of the proceedings to dispossess.

The rent of the premises for the remaining term of the original lease was paid to William C. Bryant & Co. by the receiver, on the several quarter days on which it fell due, with the exception of the last quarter of the term ending May 1, 1854.

During the remainder of the term after the receiver's appointment, the rents of the sub-tenants already in possession were collected by and paid to the receiver. The part of the premises not already occupied, except a room or two, was underlet by the receiver in his own name and the rents collected by him.

The motion was granted.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 18.

ORDERS.

Hendrickson vs. Crane.—Case settled.

Barbour vs. Litchfield.—Case settled.

De Bow vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nov. 18.

Before Oakley, C. J., and Bosworth, Hoffman and Campbell, J. J.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—THEIR SOLE AND SEPARATE PROPERTY.

Switzer vs. Valentine.—This action was brought by Mr. Switzer against Mr. Valentine, to recover damages for the entry into his house by the defendant, and the wrongful taking therefrom of household furniture owned by him. The defendant, in his answer, alleged that one Caroline Switzer was the owner of the furniture, and had executed a chattel mortgage of it to the defendant, and that he took it under this chattel mortgage. Upon the trial it appeared that Caroline Switzer was the wife of the plaintiff. That she had carried on a boarding-house under her own name, and had purchased the furniture in question, or at least a part of it, from the defendant Valentine, in her own name and upon her own credit, giving him a note and a chattel mortgage upon the furniture, as security for the note. The question in the case was whether the property was her sole and separate property which she might mortgage in her own name.

BOSWORTH, J., after stating the facts in the case, proceeded as follows:

Prior to the acts of 1848 and 1849, allowing married women to take, hold and dispose of property, as if they were single and unmarried, there is no doubt that for all purchases made by the wife, with the knowledge and assent of the husband, and especially when the articles bought came to his possession, in the manner and to the extent that the articles in question did, he would be liable to the vendor for the price.

In this case, many of the articles mortgaged to the defendant were bought by him. Some were purchased and paid for by her. Some were bought by the defendant and sent to her by his order, and the price formed part of the amount of the note which the mortgage was given to secure, and the articles themselves were covered by the mortgage. Of the latter class were the articles bought of Dwight Bishop, by the defendant, and the bill of them amounted to $153.

Have the acts of 1848 and 1849 any bearing upon the questions arising in this action? By these acts, she may take by gift or grant, from any person except her husband, either real or personal property, and hold, convey, and devise it, or any interest in it, with like effect, as if she were unmarried. Does this do more than to capacitate a married woman to hold as her own a separate property, and to dispose of it as effectually as if she were unmarried? Is not the whole capacity which is given to her to purchase, limited to purchases which she may make on the credit of her separate estate, or in which she may pay with such estate, or parts of it?

And is not all the new capacity which is given to her to convey or devise, limited to a conveyance or devise of her separate property?

Can a married woman, who has no separate estate, make now any valid contract which she could not have made before these acts were passed?

In the present case there is no pretence that Caroline Switzer ever had any separate estate. Even the property, bought by Valentine, was not given to her, for she gave her note for it. Was it granted to her, within the meaning of these acts, so as to make it her individual property?

It went to the plaintiff's house and possession; it was appropriated to his use, by being employed in a business prosecuted as a means of supporting his family. He is liable in law for its price, and it could be taken on execution to satisfy his debts. In judgment of law it was sold to him and was his property.

Lovett vs. Robinson, 7 How. Pr. R. p. 105, cites Hurd vs. Cass, 9 Barb. S. C. R., 366.

Ridgway vs. Cooper, 16 H., Barb. S. C. R., 556.

We see no reason to grant a new trial, on account of any charge made at the trial, or on account of any refusal to charge as requested by the defendant.

Judgment affirmed.

ADJOINING LAND OWNERS—PARTY WALLS.

Eno vs. Del Vecchio.—This was an action to recover damages of the defendants for injuries done to the house No. 406 Broadway by excavating under a party wall and causing it to settle and sink.

It seems that Eno is the owner of house No. 406 Broadway and Del Vecchio of the house No. 408 immediately adjoining. These houses were erected by one Israel Lawrence in 1818, [illegible] and the two houses were separated by a party wall which formed a common support for them both. The defendant Del Vecchio employed Mr. Snedden, also made defendant, to make some alterations in his house No. 408, in the course of which, without giving Eno any notice, he excavated at the centre of the party wall which was the dividing line between the two lots. The result was a pretty heavy injury to the Mr. Eno's house. It was to recover damages for this injury that this action was brought.

Upon the trial each of the defendants offered his co-defendant as a witness. They were, however, rejected by the Court, and exception was taken.

The question also arose upon the trial as to the rights of the parties in the centre wall, under the facts as above stated. The opinion of the Court is mainly of interest upon this point. It was rendered by

BOSWORTH, J.—That each defendant is a competent witness for his co-defendant, in an action of tort, has been expressly determined by the Court of Appeals. Beals vs. Finch, et al. 1 Kernan, R. 128.

That action was tried after § 397 of the Code was amended by the act of 1851. The decision in Beals vs. Finch is, therefore, conclusive as to the right of each defendant, in this action, to examine his co-defendant as a witness in his own behalf. The relevancy or competency of any evidence proposed to be given by a co-defendant, can only be determined at the trial. In this case, the witness was absolutely excluded, and for aught the Court can know, it was in the power of each to prove by the other, matters pertinent and material to the issue proved in the action. There must, therefore, be a new trial, because neither defendant was permitted to testify for the other.

But the most important question in the case, as now presented, is that which relates to so much of the charge to the Jury as stated the liability of the defendants, resulting from not notifying the plaintiff of the defendants' intention to interfere with the party wall. The charge, as given, withdrew from the consideration of the Jury the question whether the repairs were done in a skillful and careful manner, so as to avoid any unnecessary injury. It assumed that the work had been done with care and skill. The Jury were instructed, "that if they should find that the plaintiff had no notice or knowledge of the intention of the defendant to move or interfere with the party wall in question; and that the plaintiff, by having had notice, could have saved himself from injury, the defendants, notwithstanding they might have done the work in question with all skill and diligence, are liable to the plaintiff for any injuries sustained by him in consequence of not having given him notice of the intended alterations."

We all concur in the opinion that there is nothing in this part of the charge of which the defendants can complain. We have no doubt that in any view of the rights and liabilities of the parties that can properly be taken, the plaintiff was at all events entitled to notice, and if that was not given, he is entitled to recover such damages, as upon the receipt of it he might have avoided by reasonable care and precaution to protect and support his building.

It is obvious, however, that this rule may not be the one by which the liabilities of the parties must be tested on the facts, as they may possibly appear, on a new trial. A notice to the plaintiff may possibly be proved by testimony available to both defendants; and the facts may appear to be such as will present the question whether either defendant had any right to interfere with the wall at all, without the plaintiff's consent, unless he could do so without injury to the plaintiff's building.

Although the plaintiff and Del Vecchio severally owned in fee so much of the wall as stood upon his own lot, yet if each had an easement in the residue of the wall for the support of his own house, or if the wall was a party wall within the proper description of a "party wall," it would seem to be well settled that neither could remove it without the consent of the other.

It is not essential, in order to constitute a division wall a party wall, that the owners of the adjoining lots should own the wall as tenants in common, [illegible] they should own in undivided moieties the land [illegible] it stands. Nor is it necessary that there should be a covenant between the owners of the adjoining lots, severally binding them, their heirs and assigns, that the division wall shall be and remain a party wall. If the owners of adjoining lots so building upon them, each by mutual consent, a division wall partly on the land of each, at their joint expense, for the purpose of supporting both buildings, and which is essential to such support, and so use it for over twenty years, the wall becomes a party wall, within the proper meaning of that term. So if one person owns both lots, and erects buildings on both, with a wall standing partly on each for the purpose of supporting both buildings, and which is necessary for their support, and subsequently, while that wall is continuing to be so used, conveys one house and lot by metes and bounds, and by boundaries, one of which runs through the centre of said wall, the grant will carry not only an absolute title to the premises specifically conveyed, but will also pass as an appurtenance to the grant, an easement in the residue of the division wall for the support of the house granted.

We think a reference to adjudged cases, will show that these principles are well settled.

The learned Judge proceeded to quote and comment upon the following authorities: (Campbell vs. Mesier, 4 Johns. Ch. R., 334; Sherred vs. Cisco; Brown vs. Pentz; Matts vs. Hawkins, 5 Taunton; Gibbons on Dilapidations; Bradbury vs. Christ's Hospital, 4 Man. and G., 714, 760; Commercial Digest, Rockies, K. 2; Cobbett vs. Porter, 5 Barn. and C., 257; S. C. 2 M. and R. 287; U. S. vs. Appleton, 1 Sumn., 492, 500; Wright vs. Freeman, 5 Harris and J., 477; Hyde vs. Thornborough, 2 Car. and Kir., 250; Lamis vs. Holbrook, 4 Paige 173; Palmer vs. Fletcher, 1 Sid. 167; Cox vs. Mathews, 1 Vent., 237; Story vs. Odin, 12 Mass., 157; Brown vs. Windsor, 1 Cromp. and Jer.) He then proceeded as follows:

The rules to be extracted from all these cases, and from the dicta of Judges of what they regarded as undoubted law, so far as they are necessary to be stated to meet the questions that may arise in this case, would seem to be these:

1. *If the owner of two adjoining lots erects buildings* upon them, with a wall partly on each to be used as a support to both buildings, and which is necessary to furnish such support, and which is used for that purpose from the time of its erection, a conveyance of *either house and lot with its appurtenances, grants an* easement for the support of the house so conveyed, in so much of the wall as stands on the other lot.

2. After such a grant, and a continued use of such party wall to support both buildings for more than twenty years, neither can remove the wall, nor so deal with it as to render it an insufficient support for the other's building, without his consent. If he does, he is liable for the injury caused thereby.

3. If either wishes to improve his own premises, before the party wall has become ruinous, or incapable of further answering the purposes for which it was erected, he may underpin the foundation, sink it deeper, and increase *within the limits of his own lot*, the thickness, length, or height of the party wall, if he can do so without injury to the building on the adjoining lot. And to avoid causing such injury, he may shore up and support the original party wall, a reasonable time to excavate and place a new underpinning beneath it.

4. But he cannot interfere with it in any manner, unless he can without injury to the adjoining building, or without the consent of the owner of such building.

Whether in such a case, he can raise the whole party wall higher, or whether any additional elevation must be wholly within the limits of his own lot, it is unnecessary now to decide.

Unless these rights are necessarily incident to such an ownership in such party wall, it is difficult to say on what principle either owner has any valuable right or privilege in it. If either may pare off so much of the wall as is upon his own lot, notwithstanding it may so weaken the residue of the wall that it cannot stand, or if either may excavate under so much of the wall as is upon his own land, though the necessary consequence be, that so much of the wall as is on the other lot will fall; then it follows, that the purchaser from the owner of both, does not acquire, by a grant of one house and lot, with the appurtenances, a right to the use of all that is absolutely indispensible to the enjoyment and security of the house built, although it was in use as a part of the house at the time the house was granted.

If either may, as a matter of strict right, take down or pare off so much of the wall as is on his own lot, although the other must necessarily fall, or will be undeniably insufficient to support the adjoining building, then it is out of the power of the latter to protect himself, even if he have notice. Notice may enable him to shore up his building, until he can erect a new wall wholly on his own land, but it will not enable him to sustain his own half of the wall, and make it strong enough to uphold his building, when it is itself incapable of standing after the other half has been pared off or taken down.

The owner of a lot, having a building with independent walls standing wholly upon it, is entitled to notice from the owner of an adjoining lot, who intends to build on the latter and so improve it, as to make it necessary for the security of the former's house that it should be shored up and supported during the progress of the work. The one giving the notice, even in such a case, is also bound to exercise care and skill in improving his own lot, and from any injury resulting to the other from a breach of that duty he will be liable.

I see no middle course in such cases, between holding either that one of the owners of the two adjoining buildings, having such a party wall for the support of both, cannot move or impair the stability of the wall without the other's consent, or that each has an absolute and exclusive a dominion over so much of the wall as stands on his own lot, as he would have had, if it had been erected as a separate and independent wall. If the latter rule be adopted, it must also be held, that although the owners of adjoining lots erect buildings upon them, with a party wall for the support of both, standing, by common consent, one half on each lot, and by agreement built at joint expense, yet the day after they are completed, or after the wall has stood and been used, as a party wall, *long enough to justify the presumption of a grant* where the possession is adverse, either may take down *so much of such wall as is on his own lot*, although as an inevitable consequence, the other half must fall.

The latter doctrine is repugnant to natural justice and equity, and I have not found any authorities which sanction it. The contrary doctrine is in accordance with the most obvious principles of justice and good faith, and with express decisions; is supported by the opinions of eminent jurists expressed without hesitation or qualification, and does not interfere with either party in making any kind of improvements upon his own lot, which do not involve a breach of duty to, or the practice of bad faith towards the other.

The case now before us does not show whether Israel Lawrence died seized of the house and lot now owned by Del Vecchio or whether he conveyed it in his lifetime. If he conveyed it in his life time, the terms of the grant may have a controlling influence upon the question whether this wall is to be regarded as a party wall, within the meaning of the decisions, which have been cited. The terms of the grant may be such as to preclude those claiming it, and also his grantees of No. 406 Broadway from claiming any easement in so much of the wall as is not conveyed to them, respectively, or they may clearly declare it to be a party wall, or the premises with the appurtenances may be conveyed by metes and bounds, which run one of the boundary lines through the centre of the wall.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Guynet vs. Mantel.—The facts of this case are these: On the 28th February, 1853, a contract was made between Mantel and Guynet for the purchase of some lots on the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street for $50,000, payable ten per cent. in cash, and 30 per cent. on delivery of the deed; the balance was to remain on bond and mortgage, payable in not less than five years. The deed was to be a warrantee deed, and to be delivered on the 2d May, 1853. When this contract was made there was a mortgage upon the premises for $1,000, given by Mantel to a Mr. Parish, payable the 24th January, 1854. This mortgage was known to Guynet. After this the plaintiff exercised various acts of ownership over the property, such as attempting to lease it, &c. At the time of making the cash payment of 20 per cent. Mr. Guynet applied for an extension of the time, but Mr. Mantel declined to give it.

Mr. John R. Stephens then, without Mantel's knowledge, procured an assignment of Mr. Parish's mortgage to a Mr. Toole in order to use it for the benefit of Guynet. Mr. Toole was not aware of the transaction and never paid anything for such assignment. Mr. Mantel afterwards called upon Mr. Toole and requested him to accept payment of the mortgage, which he declined to do as it was not due. He made the same request to Mr. Stevens, which was refused. Thereupon, as he could not satisfy the mortgage of record, he executed a deed containing covenants of warranty and against encumbrances, and on the 2d May tendered it and requested Guynet's acceptance, offering to deduct the amount of the mortgage from the purchase money. Guynet refused to accept the deed until the mortgage was satisfied of record. He then commenced an action to recover the 10 per cent. paid, and for damages, and Mantel commenced a cross-suit to compel specific performance of the contract. The causes were referred on the 7th January last to Mr. William Kent, who made a decision directing such specific performance. The case is now brought on appeal from that decision.

JUDGE HOFFMAN rendered the opinion of the Court. He said, that if the plaintiff could obtain substantially that for which he contracted, if the deficiency in the quantity of the estate was such that it could be made the subject of compensation, and if such compensation could be made consistently with the conclusion that the purchaser would not have declined the contract had he known of the deficiency or burden, then the Court will enforce it upon him. Could it be rationally imagined, that if this mortgage and its terms had been fully known at the date of the contract, the purchaser would have refused to enter into it? This was the strongest form in which the question could be placed in his favor. Moreover, the notice which the plaintiff had of the mortgage was sufficient to put him upon the inquiry which could at once have been satisfied.

The Judgment of the referee affirmed.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—JOINDER OF PARTIES.

Lochtenberg vs. Krall.—This was an action by the plaintiff against Herman and Caroline Krall. There was no allegation in the complaint that the defendants were man and wife. A general verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the sum of $100.

Held by the Court, per CAMPBELL, J.—That the verdict was not good. As it did not appear that the parties were man and wife, and as it was impossible for the Court to say against which of the defendants the judgment should be enforced, there should be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

Bonnell vs. Thompson.—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries occasioned to the plaintiff's vessel by a collision with the defendant's. No question of law was raised in the case; the only question was whether the verdict, which was for the plaintiff, was so contrary to the evidence that the Court ought to set it aside. The Court thought not, and the judgment was affirmed, with costs.

Thompson vs. Sale.—The only question in this case was as to the construction of a particular agreement between the parties to the suit.

New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

ORDERS.

Morrison vs. Garvie.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Sweeney vs. Carpenter.—Judgment for amount of verdict with interest.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS—ARREST.

Brady vs. Edward Bissell.—Motion to discharge arrest. The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

HOFFMAN, J.—An order of arrest was granted on the 4th of October, 1854, reciting that it appeared by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action existed, and that the case was one of those mentioned in the 179th section of the Code. The defendant was ordered to be held to bail in $600. The affidavit was made by one Charles Jackson, stating that he had been a soldier in the Mexican war, had received a wound, and became entitled to a pension; that the defendant had advertised he was an agent or attorney to collect pensions, and that at the defendant's solicitation he (Jackson) had employed him to prepare the papers to obtain it, for which the defendant was to receive $100; that defendant forwarded such papers to Washington. That on the 3d of June, 1854, defendant, by false representations of the difficulties in getting the pension, and the doubtfulness of the plaintiff's claim, obtained from him a paper which was read to him by defendant, and purported to be an assignment of all arrears of pension to defendant for which the sum of $300 was paid. That on the same day, and within an hour after such interview, Vanburgh Livingston, pension agent of the United States, paid to one Simeon Ward, who purported to be the attorney of plaintiff, the sum of $559 73, the arrears of pension due the plaintiff. That the plaintiff never authorized Ward to receive such pension, but if he had any letter of attorney, the signature must have been obtained by fraud, and by Bissell's reading to him a different paper. It is then stated, that previous to the transaction with defendant on the 3d of June, the latter had obtained positive information that the pension had been allowed; that Bissell conspired with Ward to cheat him, and that defendant, through Ward, received the $559 73, and converted the same to his own use. This affidavit was sworn to on the 4th of October, and the order of arrest was dated the 5th. The complaint was sworn to on the 30th of September. Although it appears from the Sheriff's certificate that the summons and complaint were not served by him with the order of arrest and affidavit, yet it is admitted that such service had been made on the 7th of October. It is now admitted that the summons and complaint were before the Judge when he granted the order of arrest. It is objected, that on the affidavit it does not appear that the plaintiff has any cause of action; and that the fact of the complaint being before the Judge cannot make a difference. It is stated in the complaint that Jackson, the pensioner, had assigned all his interest to him, the plaintiff, and the complaint demands judgment for the sum of $559 73, and interest; but on the affidavit that does not appear. The 181st section provides that the arrest may be ordered in the cases in which it is at all allowed, upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, or of any other person, showing a sufficient cause of action to exist. It is reasonable to construe this as meaning a cause of action to exist in the plaintiff. By section 183, the order may be made to accompany the summons, or at any time afterwards, before judgment; so that the arrest would be void if made without service of a summons at the time, unless the suit had been commenced, by a service previously. By section 184, the affidavit and order of arrest shall be delivered to the sheriff, who shall deliver a copy to the defendant. If the defendant had not been served with the complaint, he would have been arrested upon an affidavit which did not show any title to sue him in the plaintiff. But the complaint was served on the 30th of September previous, and is now shown to have been before the Judge, although not referred to in the order, as one ground of its being granted. A sworn complaint is equivalent to an affidavit. In a late case, where the affidavit was in one point defective, but the defect was supplied by the complaint, I granted the order reciting that it appeared by affidavit, and the complaint duly sworn to, that a cause of action existed, &c. I am of opinion that where the summons and complaint has been served, and is laid before the Judge, upon an application for an arrest upon an affidavit, the plaintiff is entitled to refer to it, in order to sustain the order where the affidavit itself is defective. In other words, both documents may be treated as forming the ground of the order, although but one of them is mentioned. Upon the merits, if this difficulty is obviated, I should retain the order of arrest. In the first place, the affidavit of Simeon Ward, produced by the defendant, states that Jackson executed on the 30th May, nominally to him, but in fact for Manuel De Puga, a power of attorney and sale and assignment of all arrears of pension due on any pension certificate that might have been issued to Jackson. Under this he states he received from Livingston on the 3d of June, 1854, $559 46, as arrears of pension on Jackson's pension certificate up to the 4th of March, 1854. And yet it appears that on the 3d of June, 1854, he swore that he had no interest in the money to be received, either by any pledge, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he did not know or believe that the same had been so disposed of to any persons whatever. Again, he says, he is informed and believes, that the purchase and assignment of the said Jackson's pension or arrearages were made by said defendant on account of said Manuel De Puga. So Bissell says that Jackson offered to sell his claim for $300, to be paid by De Puga through defendant, as his agent, and for money paid and services rendered by the defendant as agent, in or about his (Jackson's) business; and said Jackson did then and there sell and assign in part to De Puga, although nominally towards all such arrears of pension, and the proposition was by the defendant, as such agent, agreed to, and a contract between the parties then and there agreed. It is remarkable that Bissell no where explicitly denies having read some paper to Jackson, in his office, and getting him to sign it, purporting to transfer his pension claim; nor is there any explicit or intelligible denial of his having then some information that the pension had been allowed. I think there is enough in the case to sustain the arrest. The frame of the complaint, and of the order of employment of the defendant as agent to collect the pension, and fraudulent representations and acts by him, through which the pensioner was induced to transfer it to him for a small amount, and hence that the original cause of action is unaffected by any such transfer, and the defendant must be adjudged to pay the amount. If the complaint had stated the employment and reception of the money merely, and the answer had set up an assignment or transfer, no reply would have been allowed to state facts to set it aside. I see no objection to make allegations to that effect in the complaint and they will not change the character of the action as one upon contract. This view answers the objection that the claim is not assignable, and also the motion to amend the complaint. Both motions are denied, with five dollars costs in each motion.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Mechanics' Bank vs. Harlem Railroad Company.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 18, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1854.	Value.	Bbls. 1853.	Value.
Liverpool	25,268	$263,441	1,500	$12,000
London	31,750	388,288	—	—
Cork	3,370	34,420	—	—
Marseilles	500	5,754	—	—
Havre	11,236	73,364	—	—
Antwerp	600	5,800	—	—
Hamburg	—	—	5	50
Gibraltar	300	3,000	—	—
Africa	10	70	40	300
Brazil	—	—	150	1,618
Venezuela	265	3,017	—	—
Hayti	200	1,530	—	—
New-Granada	447	4,280	—	—
Swedish West Indies	—	—	300	3,225
Danish West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
British West Indies	2,933	31,411	—	—
British Honduras	700	4,634	—	—
British N. America	866	6,386	1,400	10,411
Total for the week	24,421	$429,350	3,445	$28,583
Total 1st week Nov.	28,637	242,656	2,457	30,763
Total in Oct.	246,049	1,875,328	41,745	245,408
Total in Sept.	165,348	1,385,383	34,453	220,825
Total in August	120,416	756,500	23,130	168,407
Total in July	243,365	1,137,760	30,151	237,031
Total since July 1.	872,436	$5,690,246	396,944	$1,662,930

WHEAT.

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	154,205	$320,717	—	$ —
London	158,089	340,616	—	—
Plymouth	10,536	17,000	—	—
Gloucester	10,436	18,267	—	—
Cork	12,747	28,475	—	—
Antwerp	27,752	55,600	—	—
Rotterdam	15,357	35,283	—	—
Havre	15,471	33,175	—	—
British N. America	765	1,600	—	—
Total for the week	393,666	$811,421	—	$ —
Total 1st week Nov.	239,041	569,956	7,011	15,760
Total in October	1,459,282	3,146,759	24,963	48,530
Total in Sept.	802,830	1,150,185	—	—
Total in August	334,678	581,487	65,101	107,831
Total in July	752,700	808,316	100,854	235,393
Total since July 1	4,182,439	$4,678,424	208,029	$381,549

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	2,073	$146,990	1,452	$44,810
Genoa	—	—	110	4,460
Rotterdam	24	2,645	—	—
Havre	27	1,888	111	4,360
Gibraltar	51	1,320	—	—
Bremen	—	—	168	6,556
Antwerp	—	—	416	20,201
Total for the week	2,255	$150,611	2,196	$80,353
Total 1st week Nov.	2,458	111,662	2,647	162,602
Total in October	20,728	1,080,166	21,140	904,258
Total in Sept.	25,535	1,136,173	18,236	749,537
Total in August	15,280	733,457	20,340	800,300
Total in July	31,294	1,336,885	25,906	1,285,528
Total since 1st July	101,535	$4,608,953	104,230	$4,208,658

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	45,336	$46,000	176,676	$142,465
Waterford	—	—	14,307	14,560
Cork	—	—	10,000	8,530
Havre	—	—	15,734	28,123
Swedish W. Indies	—	—	100	90
British W. Indies	1,678	1,266	—	—
British N. America	—	—	5,365	4,705
Total for the week	46,984	$42,154	222,182	$199,568
Total previously	35,681	$70,736	1,017,581	$839,667
Total since 1st July	144,795	$125,849	1,239,476	$1,040,563

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Swedish W. Indies	—	—	300	$400
British W. Indies	200	887	—	—
British N. America	100	412	50	225
Total for the week	300	$1,299	175	$821
Total previously	15,177	33,170	19,813	$37,337
Total since 1st July	15,477	$34,615	19,988	$38,075

RYE.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	142	$6,000	—	—
Bremen	—	—	6	60
Marseilles	226	7,120	—	—
Havre	227	1,360	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	228
Gibraltar	20	250	—	—
Africa	32	352	30	280
New Granada	10	250	—	—
Venezuela	26	300	—	—
Honduras	15	145	—	—
Hayti	40	400	—	—
Cuba	6	90	40	371
Danish W. Indies	40	316	—	—
British W. Indies	91	1,000	—	—
Total for the week	1,122	$14,330	272	$1,445
Total previously	12,922	$159,635	11,632	$177,239
Total since 1st July	13,945	$173,175	11,904	$178,684

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	$ —	30	$190
London	240	1,800	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	225	2,800
Marseilles	115	1,380	—	—
Havre	50	650	—	—
Africa	—	—	30	270
Hayti	178	2,431	200	2,400
Cuba	60	963	250	3,000
Swedish W. Indies	—	—	50	570
Danish West Indies	60	314	—	—
British West Indies	274	2,542	—	—
British Honduras	240	2,350	—	—
British N. America	14	226	51	676
Venezuela	160	1,530	—	—
Total for the week	1,389	$20,090	396	$10,861
Total previously	22,968	339,267	35,773	526,741
Total since 1st July	24,347	$369,347	36,169	$536,665

RECAPITULATION.

	1854. Am't.	1854. Value.	1853. Am't.	1853. Value.
Flour, bbls.	65,421	$429,350	3,445	$28,583
Wheat, bush.	393,666	811,421	—	—
Cotton, bales	2,255	150,611	2,196	36,193
Corn, bush.	46,984	42,154	222,182	199,568
Corn Meal, bbls.	300	1,299	175	821
Rye, bbls. & tcs.	1,122	14,330	272	1,445
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,389	20,090	396	10,861
To'l produce for w'k		$1,469,761		$310,396
Total Miscellaneous				$87,916
Total				$398,128
Total previously				[illegible]
Total since 1st July				$21,214,394
Total exp'ts produce from July 1 to Nov 18, 1853.				$17,484,493
Total exp'ts produce from July 1 to Nov. 18, 1854.				3,069,928
Difference				$4,410,120

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, but not lower; sales were made of 75 pkgs. Java, at 13½c.; and 150 bags Rio, at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—There is more arriving,—but with a fair inquiry, prices are supported. The sales of the day include 1,200 bales. We repeat our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7½	7½
Middling	8½	9	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9¼	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10½	10½	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately active and steady. The receipts are not larger, nor is the stock more extensive; while the home and export inquiry is pretty brisk. The day's sales add up 6,000 bbls. within our range:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @$8 00
Inferior State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 37½ @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 00

Canadian is dull and rather lower; 1,400 bbls. Superfine, in bond, having been procured at $8 50@$8 62½ ₩ bbl. Southern is also less active and is tending slightly in favor of buyers. There have been 2,000 bbls. disposed of at $8 62½@$8 75 for inferior, $8 87½@$9 37½ for mixed to good; $9 37½@$9 62½ for favorite, and $9 75@$10 25 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

FRUIT—The transactions in Bunch Raisins include 500 whole boxes, at $2 75; 200 half do., at $1 42½; and 350 qr. do., at 75c. each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, although quoted firm. There is a very small quantity of prime here, and this is held mostly above the limits of buyers. We have only to report sales of 6,000 bushels Canadian White, to arrive, at a price not allowed to be published. Rye is retailing at $1 32 ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet, and somewhat nominal. There is a good business being transacted in Oats, at 50c.@53c. for State, and 54c.@56½c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively request, at advancing prices. The day's sales amount to 68,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 90c.@91½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is unchanged; 1,000 bales River were taken, to-day, at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@87½c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us, that there has been an active demand for Hides this week, and prices have advanced ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. on Buenos Ayres, and in proportion on other descriptions. The sudden decline in prices during July and August is now beginning to be felt in the importations, which have fallen off materially during the last few weeks; and with sales for shipment and home consumption, stock has been reduced to about 50,000 Hides, although during September fully 200,000 Hides were held by the importers. As the market is at present entirely bare of Central American Hides, which at this season are in much demand, early receipts would no doubt meet with ready sale at present rates. With our regular consumptive demand and moderate arrivals, a steady market may be expected for some months to come. Receipts during the week have been—ex *Cosmopolite*, from Maracaibo, 2,010 Hides; *S. S. Bishop*, San Francisco, 10,236; *Celestina*, Buenos Ayres, 4,000; *Sea Witch*, Valparaiso, 1,850; and 800 in small parcels from foreign ports and coastwise—making a total for the week of 18,068. Sales of the week are 4,540 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 19½c.@20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs., 20½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,246 Dry Paragua, 21 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 19½c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent.; 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, 24½ lbs., at 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,146 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,125 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, as they run; 1,300 Dry Rio Hacha, 18 lbs., 16c., rejecting water damaged; 200 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs., at 15½c., rejecting water damaged; 1,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs., at 15½c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting water damaged; 720 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 15½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 900 Dry Curacoa, 19 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 200 Dry St. Domingo, 20 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 300 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 12c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 3,600 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 16c.@15½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged, to arrive coastwise; 2,000 Dry Barcelona, 22 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 4,700 Dry Barcelona, 22@23 lbs., at 15c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,000 Dry Laguyra, 20 lbs., at 15½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, 22½ lbs., at 18½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 250 Salted B. A. Cow, 60 lbs., at 9½c.; 500 Texas, 30 lbs., at 7c., and 250 Salted Bermuda, 52 lbs., at 8½c. cash. The stock now on hand of Dry Ox and Cow Hides is 54,800, including 20,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. There are expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Blossom*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 Hides; the *Mary Elizabeth*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 Hides; the *Grenada*, from Orinoco, with 20,000 Hides; the Yrma, from Orinoco, with 6,000 Hides; the *Transom*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 Hides; the *Ebenezer*, from Entre Rios, with 6,000 salted Cow Hides; the St. Mary, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 Hides; H. *Mathews*, from Montevideo, with 16,000 Hides, and others.

HOPS—New Eastern and Western are less sought after at 34c.@38c. ₩ lb.

IRON—We have only to report sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig at $35 50@$36 ₩ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern continue rare and quiet at $2 25 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reports that the market is firm with a fair demand for the season, although, in consequence of the depressed condition of money affairs, manufacturers are not inclined to purchase in advance of their immediate wants. Dealers are quite firm in consequence of the firmness of the raw material. Stock of Hemlock Sole shows a slight increase since last week, but it is still quite light. Oak tanned remains unaltered. Sales for the week up to last evening were 48,000 sides Hemlock, and 4,000 do. Oak; and 72,000 Hemlock and 13,000 Oak on hand. I quote: Oak Slaughter good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter good middle, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter good heavy, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 11c.@12c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 28c.@33c., on six month's credit.

LIME—There were 1,400 bbls. Rockland sold to-day at 95c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. We noticed sales of 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 50c. cash, and 150 bbls. do. do. at 55½c., 60 days' credit, ₩ gallon.

OILS—The very high prices claimed for Whale and Sperm, especially the latter, check transactions in these. Olive is partially neglected, and there prevails but a limited inquiry for Linseed at 79c.@80c. for large, and 81c.@83c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at decidedly better prices. The day's sales reach 1,900 bbls.—at $12 62½@$12 75 for mess, and $11 56¼@$11 62½ for prime, ₩ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Dressed Hogs, Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is scarcer and steady,—300 bbls. fair to prime realized 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and buoyant, sales having been made of 330 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $7 50@$10 for Country Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; $14 for City do. $16@$18 50 for new and old Chicago, and $18 for Extra do. ₩ bbl. There were also 500 tierces "India" prime mess Beef purchased at $27 each. Beef Hams are unaltered. Butter is pretty freely dealt in at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 19c.@23c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. In addition to the sales of Pork, mentioned above, there were 500 bbls. prime mess Pork engaged for delivery next month, at $15 ₩ bbl.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: Goat—The market is quiet, without any change in price. Sales have been 50 bales Curacoa at 48c.@50c. 6 mos. We have a fair supply on hand. Deer—There is but little doing, as the season has not yet opened for the receipt of Western, and there are only a small parcel in market in first hands. I notice a sale of a small parcel of Maracaibo at 48½c. cash. Receipts are 24 bales San Juan, to a dealer. I quote: Deer—San Juan, 46c.@48c. ₩ lb.; Angostura, 46c.; Sisal, 45c.@48c.; Missouri, 33c.@38c.; Texas and Arkansas, 17c.@30c., cash. Goat—Tampico, 30c.@31c. ₩ lb.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c. ₩ p.; West India, 18c.@25c., do.; Buenos Ayres, 20c.@25c., do. 6 mos.

SUGARS—Are inactive at former prices. The day's sales embrace only about 150 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans at from 5¼c.@6c.; and 250 boxes brown Havana, at 5¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 18,000 lbs. prime at 12¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 540 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected to-day, at 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon—a further rise.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 20,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4¼d., and in bags, at 5d.; 50 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 200 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₩ lb.; and 50 bales do., at 3s. 6d. ₩ bale. For London, there were shipped 300 boxes Cheese, at 2s. 6d.; and 100 bales Hops, at ½d. ₩ lb. For other European ports, we heard of nothing new. For California, rather more was being offered, and rates were up to 35c.@40c. for measurement goods, ₩ foot. The latest charters have been: A ship to Havana, Shooks at 15½c., or if to Matanzas, 16c. each. Brig from Kingston, Ja., to Liverpool, Logwood, £3 10s.; one of 250 tons to Laguna, $500 out, and back with Logwood, $10; a schooner from Laguna to New-York, Logwood, $9; a brig from Frontera to New-York, Logwood, $11, and Mahogany, $13; one from Franklin to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $6 25; a brig, 198 tons, to Porto Rico, $900; a schooner, 200 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $14 50, and home from Rio Hache, $1,100; one of 100 tons to Jacmel and back, $800; a brig to Bangor, Flour, 22c.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 11.

Since the 27th ult., date of our last report, the weather has been very fair, and a moderate amount of business has been transacted.

Operations in SUGARS have been small, attributable to a scarcity of dry parcels, deficiency of assortments, and smallness of stock, the greater part of which is now in second hands. It is estimated to be about 55,000 boxes in the city, and the Regla Warehouses against 100,000 boxes in 1853, and 60,000 boxes in 1852, same periods. Although grinding has been commenced on some estates, it will not be general before, but soon after, the first of next month.

Our quotations remained unaltered, as follows: Whites, 7½ to 9½ rls.; florette yellows, scarce, 7¼ to 7½ rls.; good to prime do., 6½ to 7 rls.; browns, 5½ to 6 rls.; cucuruchos, 4¼ to 5½ rls. The exports from the 27th ult. to the 9th inst., consist of—to the United States, 8,755 boxes; France, 3,048 do.; Antwerp, 1,400 do.; Spain, 1,342 do.; Amsterdam, 367 do.; Hamburg, 420 do.; St. John's, N. F., 30 do.—in all, 21,062 boxes.

MOLASSES—Sales have been small; a few lots have changed hands at 3¼ rls. ₩ keg, being rest of last crop. Exported, 307 hhds. to Portland, 200 to Providence, R. I., 243 to Boston, and 150 to other ports—in all, 930 hhds.

CIGARS—Have not undergone any change in value. Exported, 5,737 M to the United States, 3,379 to Hamburg, 1,995 to Great Britain, and 1,460 to other parts—in all, 12,571 mills.

TOBACCO—Is quite inactive, consequent upon the high rates asked by holders. Exported 118,562 lbs. to the United States, 55,230 to Hamburg, and 22,100 to other parts—in all 195,892 lbs.

EXCHANGE—In the early part of the past fortnight *there was no animation in the bill market; subsequently* more demand sprung up, and the closing rates of the day are: For London, 12½ to 13½ ₩ cent. premium; Paris, ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. premium; New-York and Boston, 1½ to 1¾ ₩ cent. premium; New-Orleans, short 2 ₩ cent. premium. 87,000 dollars (Mexican) on board of the British steamer *Teviot*, arrived from Vera Cruz and Tampico day before yesterday, sold at 8½ ₩ cent premium.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK—Four cargoes of pitch have arrived, 16,000 feet at $35, 70,000 feet Mobile at $32, 145,000 feet do. at $27 50, 150,000 feet Jacksonville at $28, a cargo of 300,000 feet from Pensacola, part of which was contracted for by Government, and part sold at $30. There is still a large stock of old lumber in the yards. White pine boards having arrived freely, prices have declined; 165,000 feet wide Bangor sold at $36 per m.; 94,000 feet Eastern at $33; 190,000 feet at $30, and some small lots of narrow at $26@$29. At this moment the yards are well supplied, and should arrivals continue a further decline is inevitable. Sugar box shooks, about 24,000 have arrived since the date of our last report; 2,000 sold at 11 rials, 400 at 11½ and 7,000 at 12, in different lots; some have been placed on contract, and there still remain some for sale held at 12 rials. Molasses and sugar hhd. shooks, none have arrived; 300 of the latter sold from store at $3; the stock left is quite small; there are no molasses shooks on hand; they are much wanted. Molasses hhds. only 50 second hand have arrived; they sold at $4; they are in good demand. Hoops have arrived freely and some are going into store; the sales have been 15,000 14 feet at $52, 7,000 at $55, 9,000 at $50, 5,000 12 feet at $45, and 5,000 at $40.

FREIGHTS—The same dullness mentioned in our last report continues; scarcely anything has been done; the following charters are all that have come to our knowledge: Two small vessels for Marseilles, Rum at $9 00 ₩ pipe; one Cadiz, Barcelona or Marseilles, Rum at $9 50 do.; 1 for London, 1,200 boxes at £3 5d. To the United States, 1 of 450 hhds. Molasses, Sagua and New-York at $2 75 ₩ hhd.; 1 of 275 hhds. Sugar do. at $3 50, 1 to load here for New-York, 2,500 boxes for $2,650; 1 for Pensacola, in ballast, to return with lumber at $11 ₩ M.; 1 for Key West, to load 350 casks Molasses for Providence for $1,350.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., has several vacancies in each of the two departments, the number now being twenty. The thorough, systematic and efficient training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—No. 300 Broadway, corner Houston-st.—DOLBEAR'S method of teaching Double Entry is so practical and concise—that students who commence this week will become good book-keepers by the first of January. Two may enter this day and secure private rooms without extra charge. Students are guaranteed.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF WRITING AND ACCOUNTS—FOSTER, DIXON & CO., accountants, [illegible]

THE WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY OF NEW-YORK IS BROWN & POND'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Howard. D. F. BROWN took the highest prize awarded for Penmanship at the World's Fair. D. F. POND, Consulting Accountant, is a superior teacher of Book-keeping.

GOOD HAND-WRITING POSITIVELY INSURED FOR $10—All remember the specimens, No. 337 Broadway, without further procrastination commence this week, ladies and gentlemen. G. HENRY SITTEND'S private residence, Cards written gratis. "Messrs. Brislaines' Buildings."

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 23 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 12 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 61 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils which has been so distinguished a characteristic of the Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirée as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

COAL SIX DOLLARS PER TON.—First quality Red Ash Peach Orchard Coal, (nut size.) Stove, Egg and Grate Coal also sold at 50 cents per ton below the market price, at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, or at the Coal Yard, No. 612 Greenwich-st., also, at the Branch Agency, No. 194 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at the Coal Yard, Commercial-st., opposite Atlantic Basin; also, at the Agency foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Flour sold at the above Agencies by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price.

LIVERPOOL, ORREL AND CANNEL COAL, afloat and discharging, from ships from Wells and Archibald Thompson, of large size, selected expressly for family use, carefully lowered into the hold, and for sale by

SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW,

Nos. 21 Gold-st., 275 Pearl-st., corner 21st-st., and 7th-av., and corner Rivington and Norfolk-sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN BROOKLYN—For advantageous mode of purchasing.—A quite marble front, three story and basement house, pleasantly situated, containing all the modern improvements. [illegible] Court-yard in front, [illegible] Will be sold for $3,500 cash, and $4,000 on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. TOWNSEND, No. 60 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior and modern three-story and attic house 24 feet wide by 50 feet deep, lot 100 by 25, known as No. [illegible] 15-av., one door north of St. Mark's-place. Immediate possession given. Location very pleasant and convenient. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story frame house and lot, No. [illegible] Raymond, Brooklyn. House filled in with brick, [illegible] House in perfect order, Title unexceptionable. Terms Cash. Apply to S. N. WHEELER, No. 94 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the township of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the Montgomery road, four miles from the Erie Railroad depot at Goshen. It consists of 111 acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, lying together, and bounded on one side by the Wallkill River. The dwelling house is new and commodious, and provided with the modern improvements. The place contains an abundance of fruit trees of every description, flowering plants, grapevines, &c., and the out-buildings are ample. Price $6,500. Apply to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 2[illegible] Front-st., or to L. RAVERICK, Daily Times Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises. Address letters to Goshen Post Office, Orange County. W. H. [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.—FOR SALE—The large and elegant Hotel, and sixteen lots of ground, situate at the south west corner of Decatur and West 3d-st., in the town of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, and at the terminus of the New-York and Erie Railroad; known as the Loder House, being the largest and best arranged hotel in the county; is furnished throughout, and will be sold with or without the furniture. For description of the property, and inventory of furniture, apply to THOMAS McNIGHT, on the premises; or further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. [illegible] No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Containing 50 acres, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., 2½ miles from the Depot. The place is in a high state of cultivation, is well-watered, and has an abundance of trees of all kinds. The buildings consist of a large frame house, barn, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings. Price $4,500. For Particulars, inquire of CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 308 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The late residence of GEO. H. PEGRAM, deceased—Situated near Elizabethtown, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York. There are fourteen acres of land, of very superior quality, commodious dwelling-house, ice-house, out-houses, &c. &c. Inquire of Doctor S. R. CHETWOOD, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands in two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

HARLEM—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On 125th-st., corner 7th-av.—The house was built by the owner in the best manner; has 14 rooms, Croton water, hot and cold bath, &c., fine stable, &c., garden laid out with a large number of choice fruit trees, grape vines, strawberries, &c. Would be sold low, or taken in exchange. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 6 Wall-st.

BELL-PLACE, YONKERS—THREE CITY LOTS FOR SALE—Corner of Bell and Cromwell-places, situate in the midst of elegant improvements. Also, two lots on Grinnell-st., between Prospect and St. Mary's-sts., having a beautiful view of the river. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

CORNER LOT FOR SALE—A first-rate corner lot in the city of Brooklyn, near the Fulton-av. Railroad, will be sold for $950 cash, if applied for this day. Apply to B. G. BRUCE, No. 300 Madison-st.

12 FARMS TO EXCH. NGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE—25 miles from New-York by railroad. E. D. LAW, No. 22 John-st., New-York, or G. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-st. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner; parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors to extension room, marble mantles, basins, wardrobes, &c.; blinds, bath rooms and water closets, range, hot and cold water, back stairs, 7 marble mantels and in perfect order. [illegible] Rent, $700. Inquire of

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 27 Wall-st., or of the Mansion.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGETT, before 9 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 30 Sidney-st., South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door or No. 30 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET—The fine house No. 67 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Apply to GEO. H. NORMAN, U. S. Hotel, or to W. BARRY, No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 17 Great Jones-st., four story brown stone, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 32 said street.

CONCERTS, LECTURES, &C.—BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Athenæum offer to let their large Hall for Concerts, Lectures, &c., on reasonable terms. It is capable of seating 1,300 persons, and is believed to be the largest, most central and pleasant room in the city of Brooklyn. Also a small lecture room to seat 150 persons, to let for the evening or season. Apply to the Librarian of the Athenæum, Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or at the Citizens Insurance Company, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of GEO. A. JARVIS.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—(With Coach-house, if desired) in Hoboken, [illegible] commanding an uninterrupted view of the Bay and City, are replete with every convenience, [illegible] The whole terrace of 17 elegant houses belongs to ROBERT L. STEVENS, which makes it his interest to see every precaution to preserve the quiet and respectability of the townhood for private residences. Inquire of the [illegible] corner Hudson and 3d-st., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN, Agent.

EXHIBITION ROOMS AND GALLERIES TO LET.—From the 1st of December—The Exhibition Rooms and Galleries, known as the Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, and now occupied by R. Gabarde, Daguerreotypist, [illegible] Apply to L. P. DERHAM, on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of the house No. 19 [illegible] Williamsburg. It will be rented on reasonable terms, to a small family. For information inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY BILLIARD ROOMS.—Good Second Floor, [illegible] adjoining the Prescott House, to let. Also large and [illegible]

COAL YARD TO LET.—For a term of years, a fine lot of ground, well fitted up, with [illegible] sides; in a good location; has been three years used, and is well established. Address W. E., Hudson-st. Post-Office.

STORE TO LET.—Part of the store No. 21 Canal-st., for a show room, being about 30 feet deep, is well calculated for a marble, grate and fender, or any business for the exhibition of heavy articles, being near Broadway, and almost as great a thoroughfare as that street. Part of the store is now occupied with furnaces and ranges. Inquire on the premises.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET.—No. 36 Bowery.—Lease and fixtures for sale. The above is one of the best locations in the Bowery. For further information apply on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] suited for every description of retail or wholesale business. [illegible] APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS,

T. H. CHAMBERS,

No. 385 BROADWAY.

PIANO-FORTES.—JAMES PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Piano Wareroom to No. 88 Walker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, where he will always keep on hand a superior assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes. Mr. P. deems the reputation of his Pianos too well established for the last eighteen years to render any comment on their quality necessary, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, and taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us.

Pianos to let, with privilege of purchasing.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 381 Broadway.

N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, HORNE & CO., No. 421 Broadway.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Cochart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 442 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 290 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, New-York, Nov 17, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEDSTEADS, for the use of the Marine Hospital, Hospital, Wards Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. [illegible] until WEDNESDAY next, the [illegible] inst. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interests of the Institution.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

At private sale, a great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., near to corner of Wall.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 73 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—On Avenues B and C, and 13th, 14th, and 15th-streets, in the City of New-York.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following described valuable lots in the XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of New-York, viz.:

AVENUE B.—Nine lots of ground on the east side, between 13th and 14th-sts., and comprising the entire avenue front. Also, on

AVENUE C.—Seven lots on the westerly side, commencing 46 feet 9 inches north of 13th-st. Also, on

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots on the northerly side, commencing 80 feet east of Avenue C. Also, on

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Seven lots on the northerly side, and commencing 153 feet east of Avenue B. Also, on

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Three lots on the southerly side, commencing 200 feet west of Avenue B. Also, [illegible] Also, twenty lots on the northerly side, comprising the entire street front, between Avenues B and C. Also, on

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Twenty lots on the southerly side, between Avenues B and C, comprising the entire street front.

This property offers unusual inducements to capitalists or those contemplating building, as this portion of the City is rapidly improving. The sale will be peremptory, and each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. The terms will be very liberal, as 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, WINDOW-SHADES, GILT CORNICES, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-room No. 30 Beekman-st. and No. 39 Ann-st., a large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 186 Duane-st., west of Broadway.

RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By order of Messrs. MARSH & WOOD, executors, consisting in part of rich rosewood and mahogany suite in hair-cloth, consisting in part of sofas, tête-à-têtes, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, fancy chairs in brocatelle, arm chairs in do., richly gilt pier glasses, marble and alabaster mantel ornaments, quartette tables, oil paintings in rich gilt frames, card tables, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rich carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, armoire à glace, glassdoors, toilet sets, night-stands, enameled cottage furniture, Italian iron bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, paillasses, mahogany extension dining-tables, wardrobes, book cases, stair-carpeting, ingrain do., and oil-cloths. Also, one fine toned rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Light & Fritz manufacturers. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The principal portion of the furniture comprising this sale has been manufactured to order by Mr. Baudouine, and very little used. The contents of the above premises can be examined with catalogues one day previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 326 Hudson-st.—RECEIVER'S SALE—Being the balance of the stock of house-furnishing articles to be sold by order of the Court, consisting of hall, parlor and cooking stoves, ranges, drums, furnaces, pipe and boilers, [illegible] Also all the counters, shelves, show cases, and fixtures of every description, on the premises.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a horse, harness, and spring cart. Deposits will be required in every case where the parties are unknown to the Auctioneers, as every article must be sold without reserve for cash.

EUGENE W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The attention of housekeepers and others in want of good furniture is invited to the sale, by E. W. WESTCOTT, of the entire elegant furniture contained in the four-story house No. 73 6th-av., [illegible] THIS (Monday) MORNING, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] rain or shine, and a deposit required of every purchaser.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—Will sell at their salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, a large and elegant assortment of furs, being the entire stock of a manufacturer retiring from business, [illegible] of fine wolf, black bear, raccoon, wild cat, and other robes. [illegible] The goods may be examined one day previous to the sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, special and peremptory sale of new and second hand household furniture, to pay advances, at salesrooms No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a collection of new furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber, dining room and parlor furniture. Also, second hand furniture, consisting of one piano-forte, parlor furniture, en suite, in brocatelle, centre and pier tables, bureaus and washstands, chairs, &c. Also, china, glass and crockery ware, pier and mantel glasses, &c., &c., the whole to be sold without reserve to pay advances.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms Nos. 20 Pine and 36 Cedar-st., a splendid assortment of French fancy goods, rich china, decorated and gilt vases, card-receivers, tea sets, dinner sets, &c. Also, bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras, candlesticks, compees, figures, groups and Bohemian vases, colognes, card receivers, ruby wine bottles, perfumery, flint cut decanters, wines, silver plated ware, work-boxes, dressing-cases, &c.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDON & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 236 Broadway, up stairs, between Franklin and Leonard-sts.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Auction sale of a fine collection of standard and miscellaneous Books, new and mostly in good order, comprising new editions of the Poets, &c., annuals for 1855, and illustrated works, suitable for holiday presents. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

1,500 LOTS DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—At No. 17 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments, comprising the most choice selection of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Iris, Gladiolus, Jonquilles, Crocus, &c., offered at auction in several years. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER—Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, being a collateral security,) 43 shares of the Capital Stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company..........$100 each

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On MONDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Bazaar No. 31 Crosby-st., Twenty-five Horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, Rockaways, Top-Wagons, Harness, Saddles, &c. JOHN H. GAFFIELD, Proprietor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled..........$25
GOLD WATCHES, from..........$30 to $100
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled..........10 to 40
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated..........12 to 25
PLATED CAKE BASKETS..........5 to 25

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO TARGET EXCURSIONISTS.—Handsome prizes, consisting of all the usual articles, in new and beautiful styles, furnished at the lowest prices, by SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.—Of every variety—plain and ornamental bedsteads, from $6 to $60, spring, hair and husk mattresses, spring palliasses, and bedding of every description. W. H. HENDELL, No. 280 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of [illegible] indispensable to travelers, issued by [illegible], Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, [illegible], 1854.—The Eighth-Avenue Bank in the City of New-York having failed to redeem its circulating notes as required by the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary and amendatory thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that the securities held in trust for the said Bank consisting of New-York State Stocks, Canal Revenue Certificates and Bonds and Mortgages as described below, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York on Tuesday, the 21st day of November inst., at 12½ o'clock, M., viz.:

$35,000 of New-York State 5 per cent. Stock of 1858.
1,000 of New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock of 1860.
$8,000 of Canal Revenue 6 per cent. Certificates 1861.

Also, 5 several Bonds and Mortgages made by the Atlantic Dock Company, each of which mortgages covers 4 lots, 25 by 100 feet, fronting on King-st., and Clinton Wharf between Conover and Ferris-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Kings County, and are due on the 20th day of April, 1855, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

No.	Dated.	Recorded.	Book	Page	Amount
No. 1.	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page 398	$4,000
No. 2.	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page 400	4,000
No. 3.	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	4,000
No. 4.	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	4,000
No. 5.	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page 392	4,000

Also, 4 several Bonds and Mortgages made by the same Company and due July 1, 1858, each of which covers 3 lots, 25 by 100 feet in the same Ward in the City of Brooklyn, and are situated on the South Pier fronting the Atlantic Basin. Said lots are numbered from 81 and 92 inclusive.

No.	Dated.	Recorded.	Book	Lots, Nos.	Am't.
6.	July 1, '53,	July 19, '53,	179 page 436	81, 82, 83,	$4,500
7.	July 1, '53,	July 19, '53,	179 page 438	84, 85, 86,	4,500
8.	July 1, '53,	July 19, '53,	179 page 444	87, 88, 89,	4,500
9.	July 1, '53,	July 19, '53,	179 page 4[illegible]	90, 91, 92,	4,500

Also, Bond and Mortgage of Jonathan W. Cotton, dated Nov 18, 1853, and recorded December 5, 1853, in Oneida County Clerk's Office, in book No. 92, page 1, and covers 375 acres of land, Lot No. 28, Township 6, Scriba's patent; 48 acres of land part of lot No. 27, Township 6, Scriba's patent, reserving an equal half of a Mill Seat on the premises; 254 acres of Lot No. 27, north half Township 7, same patent, Town of Camden, payable in 5 years from date for $1,500.

The said Mortgages, Certificates of title and all the papers pertaining thereto may be examined at the Bank Department at any time previous to the 20th inst.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-lawlyM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jul8-'54-lawly D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1854.—The BUFFALO CITY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITOL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK, (who was lost with the steamer *Arctic*.) The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 115 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH.
Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
JOHN H. HALL.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of HOYT & JOHNSON, at No. 4 Hanover-st. They will give their attention to the sale of Stocks and Real Estate at Auction, to Private Sales and Purchases of Real Estate, and to the negotiation of Loans on Bond and Mortgage.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

WILLIAM S. HOYT,
WM. TEMPLETON JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
New-York, Nov 1, 1854.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Seventh edition—245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 289 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 62 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung,* National Democrat, Dee Book and New-Brunswick Times.

NOTHING EQUAL to the TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—So pliable it can be worn on the joints; prompt in relieving pain; well adapted to weak lungs; is spread on Canton flannel. Price 12½ cents. Also, ANODYNE, for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases. Price 25 cents. VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS, *for liver and bilious complaints.* They operate without pain; safe in any case. Price 25 cents. H. B. NEWMAN, M. D., Proprietor, No. 383 Hudson-st. *For sale by druggists generally.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the *Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry,* if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 22 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DR. CORBETT, No. 16 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th Edition, 242 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 222 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and, by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock. A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 562 Broadway.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. 161 6th-av., near 12th-st., New-York.

BUSTS.—The finely finished busts in porcelain (China) of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, WEBSTER, JENNY LIND, of peculiar beauty and resemblance, just received from Paris, each $1. The catalogue of 300 other busts, each 25 cents, of musicians, poets and heroes, to be had gratis. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Depot, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 10th day of January, 1855, for the purchase of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Company bearing 7 per cent. interest payable semi-Annually on the 1st day of February and August, redeemable in 20 years.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY pledge themselves in said bonds to pay monthly, commencing 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of the United States Trust Co., to be by them invested, as well as all accruing interest, in the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY of the present issue, as long as they can be purchased at or under par; and whenever the bonds of the new issue cannot be purchased at or under par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in any bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY which can be purchased at or under par. And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY at or under par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest, in such bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY as can be purchased at the lowest rates. And all bonds when purchased by the said Trust Co. shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face: "Held by the Sinking Fund of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY;" but the coupons on such cancelled bonds shall be collected by said Trust Co. as they become due until the monthly payments of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible bonds into Stock of the Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to $20,000,000. After which, the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in the Trust Co. be closed, and all canceled bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The successful bidders will be required to pay 10 per cent. in cash on the notice of the acceptance of their bids; 30 per cent. on the 20th January; 30 per cent. 1st February; 30 per cent. 15th February, and the balance on the 1st of March.

The Income Bonds of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be received in part payment at par, and the accrued interest till day of surrender to the Company.

The Directors of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in offering the present loan to the public, beg leave to state that it will be amply sufficient to pay the Income Bonds redeemable on the 1st February next, and the entire present floating debt of the Company, as well as to complete all the unfinished work now under way.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all future outlays of every kind beyond the proceeds of the present loan, will be charged to expense account, and paid from the income of the Company, after payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the monthly payment to the Sinking Fund.

After the negotiation of the present loan and the redemption of the Income Bonds, the position of the Company will be—

Stock	$10,024,000
Bonds of 1867, First Mortgage	3,000,000
Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage	4,000,000
Bonds of 1883, Third Mortgage	6,000,000
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1875, present loan	4,000,000
Total	$34,875,[illegible]

In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Road, for the coming year, at $6,000,000, from which must be deducted:

Expenses 55 per cent.	$3,300,000	
Seven per cent. on debt $24,851,000	1,739,570	
Sinking Fund	420,000	
		$5,459,570
Net revenue equal to over 5 per cent on stock applicable to cash dividends and contingencies		540,430

The Directors of the Company are confident these estimates will be fully realized. The gross receipts since the Road has been in operation to Dunkirk, have been—

		INCREASE.
1851 to 1852	$3,047,748	
1852 to 1853	4,1[illegible]	$1,080,676, say 35 ⅌ cent.
1853 to 1854	[illegible]	[illegible], say [illegible] ⅌ cent.

The business of the road depending mainly on the local traffic, must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the Counties through which it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. McCullom, the road in its present position and with its present equipment, can earn $8,000,000. If the future increase in the receipts be estimated at only 15 ⅌ cent. per annum, which is not much over one-half of the average increase of the past, the above utmost capacity of the road will be tested in 1858.

As to the running expenses, as they were only 55½ per cent. in 1853 and 1854, there is every probability that with rigid economy and an increase in the traffic, they can be reduced to 50 per cent., but they have been estimated at 55 per cent., so as to leave ample margin for contingencies.

The effect of the monthly purchases by the Trust Co., of the Bonds of the present issue on their market value, cannot fail to be immediate, and will insure to the original purchasers a certain profit within a moderate time; for whilst the amount outstanding will decrease each month, the absorption by the Sinking Fund will constantly increase by the accruing interest on the Bonds in the hands of the Trustees. In 6½ years the Sinking Fund will absorb $4,700,000, estimating all the purchases of bonds by the Sinking Fund to be made at par. That the Company will be in a condition to make promptly the monthly payments to the Sinking Fund, no one, at all acquainted with the income of the Company can doubt for a moment. All the past difficulties of the Company have arisen from the necessity of contracting for expenditures, before securing the requisite funds to meet them. This is now entirely at an end, whilst the daily increasing revenue of the Company must inevitably increase the market value of its Bonds, as well as of its Stock, the latter of which will no doubt ere long take rank among our most solid investment stocks.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie-place.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the Quarter ending 31st of October, 1854.

Assets on hand July 31, 1854, per last report		$2,519,3[illegible] 34
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Received for Premiums	$117,146 67	
Received for Interest	44,1[illegible] 88	
		$161,340 55
Total		$2,[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.		
Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	15,106 21	
Claims by Death and additions to same	67,704 38	
Surrendered Policies and Dividends, Reduction of Premiums and Annuities	3,160 70	
Bills Payable	20,000 00	
		$10[illegible] 29
Total		$2,574,[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$60,341 32	
Advanced on Policies	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]	
Deferred Premium Account	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Due from Agents	[illegible]	
Deposited to meet Taxes and Fire Insurance Account	4,542 99	
		$2,574,[illegible]
Losses Unpaid	$57,700	
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1854		$21,[illegible]
Amount at Risk 14th November, 1854		21,[illegible]
Increase for Quarter in Amount at Risk		$402,450 00
Number of Policies running 1st August, 1854		7,[illegible]
Number of Policies running 1st November, 1854		7,[illegible]
Increase for Quarter on Policies		[illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 40 Wall-st. N. Y. Nov. 13, '54.

CALL FOR THE 10TH AND 11TH INSTALLMENTS.—A further installment of ten per cent. on the increased Capital Stock of this Company has been called for, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December, proximo, at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, by which drafts will be drawn as heretofore.

The Eleventh and final installment of ten per cent. will be payable on the 2d day of January next.

Subscribers can pay the balance of their subscription at this office any time before the dates above mentioned, if they choose to do so, and receive certificates for their full stock. By order of the Board.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 6th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 10th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee. J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK of NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD STOCKS.—Also, bank, insurance and mining stocks to exchange for real estate. Houses and lots for sale in the upper part of the City and Brooklyn. Also, several farms to exchange for City property. HASKINS & BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., room No. 2, over Continental Bank.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, jewelry, cigars, or bought for cash. Business notes, City stock, bonds and mortgages, negotiated, real estate bought and sold and exchanged. CHEESEMAN, BRISTED & CO., Brokers, 25 John st., cor. Nassau.

$100,000 CALIFORNIA GROUND RENT on property worth one million of dollars, for sale, or will exchange for good Stocks, payable in this City. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK—Connecticut, will be received by the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at par. DANIEL CURTIS, President.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by S. V. GREENLEAF, office No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air, the skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN F. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route, now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

First—St. Louis Mail Train..........[illegible]
Second—St. Louis Night Express..........10.45 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles) without change of cars or Baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER

Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains, through to St. Louis (24 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield, and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packets to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—6 A. M. Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Third—3:40 P. M. Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—3 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. Fifth—4:30 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train 7:15 A. M., Way Freight and Passenger Train 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 2, 4, and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations. OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Courtlandt-st., [illegible] THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. [illegible] and through baggage checked to Washington in [illegible] A. M., and 5 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most direct and only through line to Montreal in one day. [illegible] ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence through to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 75. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 34 Wall-st.—This Company having a capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided, among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $[illegible]

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, John C. Gray, Wm. H. Russell, Gazaway B. Lamar, Chas. H. Russell, Isaac Townsend, Peleg Hall, Reuben Withers, Arthur Leary, Denning Duer, Robert B. Minturn, John G. Astor, Jr., Fred. A. Delano, Fred. G. Foster, Robert S. Hone, [illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., *corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange,* Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the best manner, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, Wm. Ghell, F. H. Williams, H. Quackenbush, Geo. Gilfillan, John B. Briggs, Solomon Kipp, Andrew Freeman, J. M. Greenwood, Chas. A. Jarvis, John C. Smith, [illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. F. Mott, Joe W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, E. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley, John J. Walker, Wm. C. White, Wm. H. Macy, [illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES. No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th day of November inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

TENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of November inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK Nov. 15, 1854.—The *President and Directors* of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. *The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst.,* inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these (their own manufacture) on hand, which, for quality and price, defy competition. ROGERS & [illegible], successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y., dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ———. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £35 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 2[illegible]	1854
Saturday, Oct. 1[illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Oct. 2[illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 1[illegible]	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 2[illegible]	1854
Saturday, Dec. 2[illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 15
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 22
ASIA, Lott, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 29
CANADA, Stone, " Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 6
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 13
EUROPA, Shannon, " Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 20

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN HAVRE AND NEW-YORK DIRECT.—The Steamship *Alps* will sail from Havre direct for New-York (without calling at any point in England) on SATURDAY, 25th November. The rates of freight and passage in the first and second cabins will be very moderate. The sailings of the succeeding steamers will be shortly announced. The rate of insurance in France is less by ships from Havre direct for New-York than by ships calling at an English port. Apply in Havre or Paris, at No. 17 Boulevards des Italiens, to DONALD CURRIE, or in New-York to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mails. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River.

Freight for interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, "James Connoly & Co.," will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., agents, No. 21 Broadway, N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 25. On and after Saturday, Nov. 25, these Steamers will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

SOUTHERN TRAVELERS BY THE BAY ROUTE, from Baltimore to Norfolk, will please take notice that the magnificent new steamship LOUISIANA was placed on the Bay Line this week, and will leave Baltimore every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; the noble ship NORTH CAROLINA on the other days of the week. Such ships must certainly command the travel going South from New-York, giving passengers a good night's rest going down the Chesapeake Bay.

NOTICE.—The WEDNESDAY'S steamer to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond is withdrawn for the present. One will leave every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as heretofore. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Nov. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, being but twelve miles of land transportation by *carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed* in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 105 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of WILLIAM F. FRAZER, Surrogate of the County of Rockland, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WOODBURY, late of the town of Orangetown, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Hubbell W. Risley, one of the executors of the said deceased, at his place of business, No. 3 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated May 3, 1854.

H. W. RISLEY,
HARRIET WOODBURY,
my11-law6mM* Executor and Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SIREY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, ALEXANDER McCUE, at his office, No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 9, 1854.

CATHARINE SIREY,
CHARLES SIREY,
ALEXANDER McCUE, Executors.
je13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 151 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
au16-law6mM* JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 73 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1854.

SAMUEL HURLEY,
jy26-law6mM* JACOB MILES, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JENKINS, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 38 East 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next, 1854.—Dated New-York, June 10.

WILLIAM M. CALDWELL, Administrator.
je13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 241 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, 1854.

s6-law6mM* RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from [illegible] to [illegible], where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

SECOND—That any person or persons, who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate or Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 13th of November, 1854.

THIRD—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

FOURTH—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 79th-st. and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the [illegible] between Avenue A and Avenue B and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the 1st-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

FIFTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Commissioners.
GEORGE H. BALDWIN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road, to 155th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 10th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioners Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 22d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th av. between the northerly side of 59th-st. and the southerly side of 155th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 8th-av. and the 9th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHON COHEN, Commissioners.
JOHN O'KEEFE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS, Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS, Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, *occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots,* and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (2d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 22d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 3d-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED,
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER,
n16-t27 Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854.

LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.
s11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN B. AUSTIN, in 120th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

s15-law6mM* ISAAC B. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. NORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 37 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.

FREDERICK NORRIS,
s29-law6mM* Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

American Conferences in Europe.

From the London Spectator.

The explanation of the motive and purpose of a conference of American Ministers on the European Continent is intelligible—is consistent with the progress of America in power and influence, and with the present posture of affairs. The present war must come to an end sooner or later. There is no expectation in America, any more than in England, that it will terminate within a twelvemonth from this period; it may terminate sooner, or be protracted indefinitely longer. At the conclusion there will of course be a congress to settle the conditions of peace and the relations of litigants; and at that congress America, in some way or other, intends to be present. By the previous conference, now pending, will the American Government be assisted in preparing to advance its claim in the manner most conducive to American influence, and least alarming or offensive to other parties engaged. There is a strong feeling in the United States that a better understanding reciprocally of the views entertained in Europe and in America would obviate interruptions to friendly feeling.

As an example of the subjects upon which America is misunderstood, Cuba is instanced; and the question of right and wrong in that matter is of course distinct from the question respecting the nature of American motives and views. A thorough-going patriot of the Republic is proud to boast that no land has been annexed to the United States without having been duly acquired under treaty, and even paid for. France was paid for Louisiana, Spain for Florida, the Indians are compensated for their ceded land; and even Mexico, beaten as she was, received a price, with which she professed to be contented, for California. "*Lawless* annexation" is not desired—is disliked. During the troubles of 1837, when the Canadians declared themselves on various grounds to be oppressively treated by Great Britain, there were organizations along the whole extent of the Western border, for the purpose of assisting the colonists in a stand-up fight to conquer their liberty and independence. It was not solely by abstract political principles that the Americans were moved. A very great number had personal relations with individuals on the British side of the border. Sprung from the same *stock, bearing the same names, speaking the same* language, they were, sometimes literally, cousins; *and when Tom Styles on the North of the border* declared in the tone of complaint that he was wrongously treated, John Nokes on the South side told his old woman that he was thinking of taking his rifle and being off for a month or two to help his cousins in getting their own. The Government at Washington felt an anxiety on that subject which could scarcely be appreciated in this country; since here our Government either absolutely concurs in any object supported by the popular acclaim, or it possesses the power to suppress an irregular manifestation of general opinion. Any Government with responsibilities beyond the frontier would be desirous to restrain the action of its citizens upon foreign ground; but the American Government, subject to the body of citizens, does not possess the imperial power to "put down" the people. The gordian knot was cut by the British Government, which instituted a liberal policy in Canada, superseded *internal questions of faction and disaffection,* rendered Canada tranquil, annulled the occasion for *American sympathy,* and relieved the Executive at Washington from anxiety. No one hears of Canadian annexation now; no one fears border troubles; and the Executive is applauded in passing reciprocity treaties with Lord Elgin.

Viewed in this manner from Washington, the case of Cuba appears strictly analogous to that of Canada. Whatever grand distinctions we may see, the American statesman at once discerns exactly the same troubles in the direction of Cuba that it escaped in the direction of Canada. There is far more widespread connection between the Spanish island and the Anglo-American States than we always remember. Havana is an agreeable place in Winter, with a softer air than most of the American towns can boast, with varied entertainments, and a pleasant society. It is therefore much frequented by Americans who dread or dislike a harsh Winter. On the other hand, *unwholesome even for the Creoles in Summer, it is* deserted by many of them, who rush to the watering-places of the Union, and *there form* another round of personal acquaintance. The Americans in Cuba acquire a strong sympathy for a European race under great and mortifying subjection. Offices of trust, political power, exercises of authority, are monopolized for Spaniards born. They alone are trusted; they can mulct the islanders; they can pocket pelf; and they can insult those whom they oppress. Again, the Cuban visiting the Republic acquires a strong liking for the personal freedom which he finds enjoyed by everybody with a white skin. He returns imbued with an Anglo-Saxon view of public policy. He becomes "suspect;" and probably, if there is any instruction to repress, the Spaniard-born officials who are anxious not to subtract from the tribute sent to the Madrid Government which appoints them, notifies to some three hundred or so of those suspected Liberals, that they shall be fined to pay for the expenses of defence. Thus fines are inflicted broadcast, without control; and a wrong is sustained which commercial Americans can perfectly understand, which all Americans resent by sympathy. The feeling extends every day. There is an idea constantly gaining ground that the genuine Cubans—the residents of European extraction who are born on the island—*desire* to join the Union, but are prevented by foreign Royalists at a distance. Every State in the Union sympathizes with that position; the individual friends of the Cubans feel political sympathies animated by personal regard; and some thousands, whose numbers are continually increasing, are ready to act as a volunteer auxiliary corps in Cuba. These thousands again possess the sympathy of tens of thousands; and the American Executive would contravene public opinion if it appeared fighting on the side of Absolute Spain against the Cuban form of "Native Americanism." Were Spain free to copy the conduct of the English Government, the Executive of Washington would be released from an urgent anxiety, and would find no necessity to buy peace, as it proposes to buy it, in purchasing Cuba from insolvent Spain with a large sum of money.

In the American view we are stating, the interests of all parties would be served by such an arrangement. Cuba, of course, is supposed to be anxious, on every ground political and social; while commercially it would share the prosperity that extends to the whole Union. France and England, who have committed themselves to some advocacy of Spanish rights, are believed to have a material interest in sanctioning the release of Cuba from a fiscal and custom-system which prevents the large trade that might otherwise be enjoyed by the merchants of Western Europe. Spain herself, as Washington thinks, would not lose if she had in hand a sum of money equivalent to a *few* future years of Cuban revenue, and were released from those military and naval expenses which she now incurs to retain the island, and which probably leave to her annually only a nominal profit upon the possession. Moreover, money would rescue Spain from the weight of debt with which she now vainly struggles, would supply the means for developing her internal resources, and would be the first step towards placing her on a level with other European countries.

Now it is believed in Washington, that a more perfect understanding in England of questions like these would be as conducive to cement the friendly feeling between the great States on either side of the Atlantic, as unquestionably a better comprehension of English politics developed in Canada has contributed to the esteem and confidence of Americans for England.

Already American influence has procured consideration for some questions, concessions upon some points, which the Union had greatly at heart. The immunity for neutrals during war is a decided tribute to American influence. Although not greatly accessive, the power of America it would be preposterous to deny. The stake which she has acquired in the wide extension of her commerce is equally manifest; and the degree to which that commerce is influenced by treaties arranged between European powers is equally evident. The advantage of knowing the wishes, and of receiving any advice which American statesmen can contribute to deliberation upon the political arrangements of the civilized world, could hardly be despised by any assemblage of European statesmen.

Commodore Perry and the Japan Squadron.

From the Hong Kong Register, Sept. 11.

The Commodore proceeds to the United States, *via* England, in the out going mail steamer, having brought his mission to these Eastern Seas to an eminently successful issue. In his own country he will doubtless be received with all the honors due to a successful diplomatist. In former issues we have extended to Commodore Perry our faint note of applause for the humane and statesmanlike manner in which the negotiations with Japan were commenced, and on his departure we would congratulate him on their happy issue. The general conduct of the seamen of the fleet we believe to have been exemplary. One unfortunate occurrence took place at Loochoo, by which one man lost his life. Since our last issue courts martial have sat upon two prisoners. We have not learnt the particulars of the cases, but we have heard that both were cases of insubordination—the one more aggravated than the other. In the case of one man who had kicked an officer, the court sentenced him to the loss of all his arrears of pay and to dismissal from the service at the first American port at which the vessel to which he belonged *should touch. The second case was of a more* serious character; it was that of a man presenting a loaded musket at an officer. The Court sentenced the prisoner to death, but the Commodore, in virtue of his prerogative, transmuted this sentence into that of imprisonment for life. This leniency, we regret to learn, caused some bad feeling to arise between the officers who formed the Court-martial and the Commodore. The *Susquehanna,* Captain Buchanan, a gentleman of whom the service may well be proud, left for the States, *via* the Sandwich Islands and California, on the 4th of September, in which vessel Commodore Ringgold was a passenger. The *Mississippi* will leave for the States this day, taking the same route.

Business of the General Land Office.

From the Washington Correspondence of Nov. 17.

The General Land Office has done a big business during the past fiscal year. About 9,500,000 acres have been surveyed, and of these, 7,000,000 have been brought into market, which yielded a revenue of nine millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in round numbers. This shows to what extraordinary extent speculations in lands and real estate generally, have been carried on the past season, and explains in a measure the tightness of the money market in the Western States, now that the dry goods men in the Eastern cities have nearly seen the bottom of their business.

During the past fiscal year some three and a half millions of acres were entered with military land warrants, eleven millions of acres were claimed as swamp lands by the States, and one and a half millions, (the residue of former appropriations) *were selected on donations for roads by the* general Government—showing upwards of twenty *millions of acres were, in all, disposed of during* the last fiscal year.

The increased revenue on cash sales amount alone to $6,000,000, which is a million more than I stated in yesterday's letter.

The California land commission will require a further extension, which, I have no doubt, will be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior. The whole number of claims submitted, is 813. Of these 72 have been decided by the old board of 1851, and 352 by the new board appointed in 1852, leaving nearly half the number of cases to be disposed of. Of the cases decided 294, covering an area of 736 square leagues of land, have been affirmed, and 103 cases covering an area of 383 square leagues, have been rejected.

The Order Denying Mr. Soule a Passage Through France Revoked.

From the Washington Union.

In announcing this agreeable intelligence, we only remark at present, that, so far as we could *learn, it was the opinion of those who had the best* means of forming a correct judgment upon the case, that the refusal of the French Government to permit Mr. Soule to enter into France, which, unexplained, certainly appeared to be an act of discourtesy, and a manifestation of unfriendly sentiments towards the United States, was the result of erroneous impressions, and that, when the matter was fully examined, the order would be revoked. We are rejoiced to be able to announce that this expectation has been realized. *Mr. Soule* has not only permission to enter into *France,* but has probably already availed himself of it, and is on his return to *Madrid.* This information was received by the last steamer, just in time to be forwarded to the United States, unaccompanied by any explanation which alluded to it.

The conduct of Mr. Mason in this delicate and unpleasant affair has been, it is understood, eminently judicious and proper. There was nothing in the state of our relations with France which *could have justified any act of unfriendliness to*wards this country, and we presume that this feature of the case, strongly marked as it was when first presented, will be removed by the explanations which probably accompanied the revocation of the decree by which our Minister to Madrid was denied entrance into the territories of France. We reserve further comments upon this affair until this explanation is known.

Masons Must not Fight.

According to the *Masonic Register,* the following resolution has passed the Grand Lodge of California:

> *Resolved,* That the practice of duelling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in all cases where the Brethren resort to this mode of settling their *disputes,* it becomes the duty of the Lodge or Lodges of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, subject to the confirmation of the Grand Lodge; and no Brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with Masonic honors.

The following was also passed, and, we should think, would be considered wholesome:

> *Resolved,* That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge, that the use of Masonic emblems upon sign-boards is unmasonic, and in open violation of the *spirit* of Freemasonry.

Economy in the Post-Office Department.—I have already stated that in spite of the increased expenses of the increased usefulness of the Post-Office Department, such is the rigid economy with which it is being arranged that, with the increased revenue from postage, it is expected that in about four years from now, provided the same economical administration of the Department be continued, the revenue will cover the expenditure. Since the 4th of March, 1852, but one single defalcation has occurred, (in the case of the Postmaster at Troy,) but the Sub-Treasury act being promptly applied, the whole amount was recovered, and no loss, therefore, was sustained by the Department. Considering that there are about 23,000 Post-Offices in the United States, the fact is certainly highly creditable, both to the administration of the Post-Office Department and to the discrimination used in the appointment of Postmasters.—*Correspondence of Balt. Sun, Nov. 17.*

Fall of a Church and Two Men Killed.—Yesterday morning, while the good people of Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio, Congregationalist Church, were engaged in raising the rafters of a new church edifice, at the town of New-London, the timbers gave way and a large number of persons were precipitated with the wreck from the height of the wall to the ground. Two worthy men, named Robert Jones and Nathaniel Jones, were instantly killed, and seven or eight others severely wounded. There was much distress and excitement among the people, and the names of the wounded and the probabilities of their recovery, were not ascertained by our informant.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 17.*

"The Poor too Rich to Work."—Under this head the Manchester *Mirror* has a timely and sensible article showing that many of the poor in that city are too rich to do the work which is at their hands, notwithstanding their only hope of getting through the Winter is by begging and living upon the charities of the benevolent. The *Mirror* states that four chaldrons of coal had laid at its office door for three days, and although there were "poor" folks in abundance about, not one of them was willing to earn an honest penny by getting in the coal. Finally, Dr. Moses Hill and D. L. Stevens, (formerly City Marshal,) took the job and got in the coal, receiving therefor two dollars.

Trading Off a Wife.—Franklin Butterfield, of Great Falls, N. H., was arrested recently on a charge of having two wives. He has been to California, and says he gained the impression that his "old wife" was dead, and married again. Neither the Justice, Sheriff, or the "old wife," seemed inclined to believe the story, but Butterfield was set at liberty on his giving the "old wife" a deed for about $400 worth of real estate in Dexter, Me.

☞ Nothing is more dangerous than a *friend* without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.—*La Fontaine.*

☞ A woman condemned to death in the reign of Richard III. lived forty days without food or *drink. A young lady 16 years of age, is mentioned* in the Edinburg Medical Essays, who was thrown into such violent tetanus, or rigidity of the muscles, by the death of her father, that she was unable to swallow for fifty-four days. A still more extraordinary account is related of a man who, on recovering from a fever, had such a dislike to food of all kinds, that for eighteen years he never tasted anything but water.

☞ Mr. De Bow, the late Superintendent of Census, states that there are in the United States, 36,183 buildings used for religious worship of all denominations, having accommodations for over 14,000,000 persons, and of a total value, including other property, of $7,446,331. There are about 30,000 clergymen. The Methodist have more than half of all the churches. There are about 5 churches to every 3,000 of the total population. The churches of Charleston accommodate a larger portion of the population than do those of Boston.

☞ The Bishop of Oxford was rebuking one of his clergy for following the hounds. "My lord," replied the clergyman, "every man must have some *relaxation, and I assure your lordship I never* go to balls." "Ah," said the bishop, "I perceive *you refer to my having been at the Duchess of* Sutherland's party; but I give you my word I never was in the same room with the dancers." "My lord" responded the clergyman, "My mare and I are getting old, *and we are never in the same field with the hounds.*"

Editorial.—The Boston *Atlas* announces that Charles T. Congdon, Esq., late of the New-Bedford *Mercury,* has become associate editor of the *Atlas.* Mr. Congdon is recognized by the editorial fraternity as a writer of ability, of taste and wit. He is, also, a poet of no mean pretensions; and his introduction into the editorial department of the *Atlas* will no doubt contribute materially to the interest of that paper.

Inauguration.—Rev. Dr. Stearns is to be inaugurated as President of Amherst College on the 22d inst. The exercises will consist of a valedictory address by the retiring President, Dr. Hitchcock, and an inaugural address by Dr. Stearns. On the evening previous, Dr. Stearns will be installed as pastor of the College Church.

Fatal Accident.—We learn that Mr. A. S. Brownell, a worthy citizen of Williston, while at work in a saw-mill on Saturday, was struck by a splinter of a board or log, which flew in some way while passing under the saw, and entered his body in such a manner as to cause his death.—*Burlington Free Press.*

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Journal,* writing from New-Sharon, (Me.,) says that much attention has been attracted to that town from the fact that a quantity of gold has been found there within a few months. The tract of land on which the gold has been *discovered lies on Sandy River, and has been purchased* by a gentleman who thinks he will make a fortune out of it. The gold is said to be very pure, but has as yet been found only in small quantities.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A Railroad Convention was held at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 2d instant. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a general system of internal improvements, and of the State subscribing for two-thirds of the capital stock of such works as are calculated to develop its resources. It was also resolved as expedient to construct a main trunk line of Railroad from the most eligible point on Beaufort Harbor through Onslow, to Kenansville, Clinton and Fayetteville, to Salisbury, and thence West by the most practical route to the Tennessee line; and that the Legislature be urged to pass an act authorizing the North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company to run from the town of Wilmington, or from some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, through the town of Charlotte to the Tennessee line. A two-third subscription on the part of the State is asked for each of these works, so soon as private stockholders subscribe the *other third.*

The danger of carelessly handling fire-arms was *never more forcibly exemplified than at Boston on Sat*urday last. Warren Holt, aged about 16 years, and *George F. Bemis, aged 16 years,* waiters in the Quincy House, *found a pistol in one of the rooms,* and, without stopping to examine whether it was loaded or not, proceeded carelessly to handle it. Young Holt pointed it towards his own heart and pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. He then aimed at young Bemis, again pulled the trigger, and to his astonishment and dismay a loud report followed. He discovered that he had shot his companion. The contents of the pistol ball entered Bemis's left side below the ribs, and inflicted a terrible wound. He is not expected to recover.

The election at Detroit was very orderly, and all the principal beer halls and saloons were shut with great cheerfulness by their proprietors, so long as the polls were open, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor.

(Advertisement.)

The Early Bird Catches the Worm.—It would seemingly appear that all the ladies in the City have determined to purchase their rich Dress Goods at Beard, Clapp & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. We say it would seem so, from the immense throng that visit there since the commencement of their closing sale. Their already spacious salesrooms extended thrice their present size would scarcely afford accommodations to *its patrons during the afternoons.* But in order to avoid the inconvenience, and prevent unavoidable disappointment, we would suggest the advantage of a morning visit, as attended with less confusion and greater facilities of supplying the wants of purchasers. The stock, the best selected and of the latest importation, reduced in prices to one half its original cost, needs no urging to buy when once seen. Is exposed to the examination of all.

(Advertisement.)

To Those who Would Know Themselves.—Phrenology is the most useful of all modern discoveries; for while others enhance creature comforts mainly, this science teaches life and its laws, and unfolds human nature in all its aspects. Its fundamental doctrine is, that each mental faculty is exercised by means of a portion of the brain, called its organ, the size and quality of which are proportionate to its powers. Its proof is universal nature. All animals, as compared with all others, and all human beings, as contrasted with all others and with all animals, furnish living demonstration that it is interwoven through all nature. Professor Silliman says: "Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world: it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present nature unveiled, and in her true features."

Examinations and written descriptions daily by Professor Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Life-Size Photographs.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks, No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Winds of Winter plow up the skin most ruthlessly. Rosy lips crack, transparent complexions are roughened, and the whitest hands lose their delicate smoothness. Immediate relief is obtained by using Phalon's Paphian Lotion. The irritation ceases; the velvet softness and pearly white of the skin are restored, and Winter loses its terrors even to the most sensitive blonde. For sale at Phalon's, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. Also by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

Prepare for a Laugh at Perham's To-Night—For the performances are of such a character as will ensure one. "The Railroad Gallop," with steam whistle and collision accompaniment, will be given, as also "The Plantation Holiday Festival." The latter is one of the best and most mirthful sketches of negro character that we have ever witnessed. Remember that gift tickets admitting four persons each can be obtained at the office.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Inhabitants of those Districts where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use Dr. Dunlap's Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 341 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Who is elected Governor is doubtful; but it is *certain* that Lillie's Safes were *elected* at the *great fire test* at the late Philadelphia Fair. More of the same sort for sale at the Depot of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. Morris, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

Writing and Book-Keeping at One-Half the Regular Charge.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week at $2 50 and $5 for writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double-entry book-keeping. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of Archer, Warner & Co. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Mr. Burchard, Mr. Joseph P. Freeman to Miss Sarah Smith, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, in St. Mathew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Joseph Holland Pound, son of Rev. Jesse Pound, to Jennet Scott, daughter of William Leggett, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Mr. Lord, of Harlem, Mr. E. C. Garrett to Miss Hester Tunnicliff, both of this City.

At Pelham, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Nov. 16, at Christ Church, by Rev. Alexander Shiras, Charles H. Lush to Letitia, daughter of Philip Schuyler, of Pelham.

In Clyde, Wayne County, on Saturday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Geo. R. Wilkins, Washington G. Elliott, M. D., to Miss Melinda C., eldest daughter of J. L. R. Jones, Esq., all of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 19, Mrs. Sarah Merrick, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, Stephen and Abel Wheaton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood, No. 118 1st-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 1 P. M. The body will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 18, Landon Dow Fish, aged 18 years, son of Francis G. Fish, of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock from St. Ann's Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sunday Schools of St. Ann's Church, are invited.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 18, Mrs. Hester, widow of the late Hugh McBride, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Henry M. Brittin, No. 601 Greenwich st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18.

$2,000	Virginia 6s.......c	91	50	N. Y. Central R.R...	82
5,000	do..........b3	91	50	do..........b3	82
1,000	San Francisco 10s.	102	50	do..........s3	82
2,000	Erie 1st Mort. Bs.	100½	75	do..........s3	82
5,000	Pan. Bds 2d issue.	92	25	do..........s3	82
10,000	do..........	91	100	do..........s30	82
7,000	do..........b3	90½	15	New-Jersey Railroad.	120
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds..c	66	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R..	115
2,000	do..........b15	65	150	Erie Railroad..........	35
1,000	do..........	66½	400	do..........	35¼
10,000	do..........	66½	150	do..........c	35
1,000	Ch. & Rock I. R. R.	90	250	do..........s3	35
5,000	do..........	90½	200	do..........s10	35
5	Bank of Commerce..	100	300	do..........c	35
15	Am. Exchange Bank.	101½	450	do..........s3	35
60	Manhattan Gas Co..	126	50	do..........b10	35
300	Gold Hill Mine....	1	50	do..........s15	35
100	Flor. & K. Joint S'k.		200	Harlem Railroad....c	27
100	Canton Co.......c	19	150	do..........c	27
150	do..........b3	19	300	do..........s3	27
100	Nic. Transit Co....b30	19	100	do..........b30	27
300	do..........	19	300	do..........b60	27
300	do..........c	19	300	do..........b60	27
150	do..........s30	19	100	Reading Railroad....c	66
100	do..........b30	19	300	do..........	66
200	do..........b30	19	100	do..........c	66
50	Penn. Coal Co......	95½	100	do..........s60	66
10	do..........	96	200	do..........s30	66
100	Cumb. Coal Co......s3	27½	200	do..........s10	66
100	do..........b7	28	500	do..........s3	66
50	do..........b3	28	10	Mich. So. Construc..	73
700	do..........b60	28½	40	Clev. & Toledo R. R..	66
200	do..........c	27½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s......	96	250	Reading Railroad....	66½
4,000	do..........	90½	100	do..........s60	66
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s.	83½	100	do..........	66
1,000	Erie Conv. Bds '71	70	100	do..........b60	66
4,000	Erie 2d Mort. B..s3	85	50	N. Y. Central R. R...	82
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	66½	300	Erie Railroad......s30	35
25	Corn. Exch. Bank....	97	350	do..........	35
450	Cumber. Coal Co..	27½	100	do..........s60	35
100	do..........b60	28	100	do..........s30	35
250	Nicara. Transit Co..	19	150	do..........	35
100	do..........c	19	60	do..........b60	35
200	do..........b60	19	20	Galena & Chicago R.	92
50	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	65	50	Huds. Riv. R. R....c	31½

Monday, Nov. 20—A. M.

The course of Money confidence during the past week, as reflected by the rates of interest, and the Bond and Share sales at the Stock Exchange, was not essentially varied from the previous week. There were more failures among the merchants, but not of sufficient importance to excite remark as bearing upon the general condition of affairs. One or two Commission houses connected with the Northwestern trade have suffered their acceptances to be returned for settlement where they originated, alleging that they were mere accommodations based on Railroad and other promises, which have not been realized in *season. The fact that these houses expect* to continue their regular business, with credit, after *such occurrences, argues a loose condition of* mercantile promptness. In the same spirit complaint has been made of the daily press, that the circumstance of paper going to protest should be publicly noticed to the prejudice of the payers and acceptors.

The bank embarrassments at the West have continued to be noticed through the telegraph, and the more substantial evidence of their existence has been seen in the daily forced sales of Ohio, Virginia, Missouri and other State Stocks which the Banks in trouble or threatened with it have returned on this market for realization. At the close of the week, however, the accounts come a little more favorable, and as the opinion appears to be general that the great body of the people in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are well to do, and the embarrassments in business confined to one or two classes, there is yet hope that confidence will be at least partially restored without wide spread disaster. There continues to be a strong demand from that quarter for Specie on this City, which is supplied as rapidly as the bills receivable and securities sent forward are collected or sold. Owing to the break up among the Cincinnati Bankers and the suspension of the free Banks of Indiana and of some of the Ohio Banks, Gold rose in that city to the extravagant premium of 8 ℔ cent. in exchange for the ordinary paper currency; but subsequently declined to 2 ℔ cent., according to the latest telegraphic dispatch on Saturday afternoon. In our own Market, discounts are had at Bank with some less difficulty than week before last, where the applicants have gone thus far through the pressure with unsuspected credit. Outside of Bank, they rule at 12 ℔ cent., with increased caution manifested by lenders in the selection of names. Some leading Railroad acceptances have been offered at 18@24 ℔ cent., which class of paper goes harder, just now, on account of the doubt resting on the ability of the Companies to fund their floating obligations. Their claims to credit on the score of current earnings—which, despite the hard times, were never so large, nor so well divided between passenger and freight traffic—appear to be altogether overlooked.

The Stock Market closed on Saturday with steadiness, but not strong. The fluctuations of the week left the principal Railroads and one or two of the State Stocks as follows, compared with the previous Saturday:

	Saturday, November 18.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday, November 11.
Erie Shares..........	35¼	32¼	36½
Reading..........	66½	67½	68½
New-York Central....	82½	81	82¼
Illinois Cen. Bonds...	66½	64½	64½
Virginia Sixes........	90½	90½	91
Ohio Sixes, 1860......	96 bid.	100	103

The Import of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $1,849,797, against $2,680,109 the corresponding week of last year. For the calendar year to the present date the aggregate, according to our semi-official weekly tables, is $164,891,000, against $173,156,000 same period in 1853. The export of Specie for the week, principally by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday, was $1,328,641, against $525,051 the corresponding week last year. The aggregate in 1854 to the present time $36,633,000 against $23,296,000 to the same date last year. The Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week was $6,572,369, against $6,639,269 at the close of the week before. The receipts of Specie from California, exclusive of remittances on the Sub-Treasury, amounted to $568,000.

In the neighboring markets of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the demand and rates for money were more urgent at the close of the week. *Boston had been affording discounts* below New-York for a short time, but as the difference attracted attention, the extra demand soon equalized the rates. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday quotes 18 ℔ cent. as the minimum rate for first class names. In Baltimore the pressure among business men is severely felt.

The disreputable hero of the San Francisco frauds, Henry Meiggs, has been confounded in some quarters with the much esteemed Meigs family in this City, two members of which occupy the highest places of trust in the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks. There is not the most distant relationship between the names.

The weekly California packet sails to-day *via* Panama and Aspinwall. Another steamer from California will be due at the close of this week, with the mails and treasure from San Francisco to the 1st day of November. If the trip, like the last, should be a very short one, the steamer may be in by Wednesday.

The Anthracite Coal Trade of Schuylkill and Lehigh for the week and season is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last y'r.
Reading Railroad..	44,861	1,990,519	1,509,754
Schuylkill Canal..	27,360	844,033	801,864
Lehigh Canal......	22,000	1,136,709	953,843
Total Tonnage..........		3,881,261	3,265,471

The Reading Road Company close their financial season on the 30th inst. They will have transported within a few thousand of two millions tons Coal, at a higher average of freights than they have realized for six years past. The Lackawanna region, not included in the above returns, will scarcely come up to the tonnage of last year, but the entire increase in the Anthracite production will not be short of 565,000 tons, allowing nothing for the Susquehanna trade.

The business on the New-York State Canals to the present date has yielded a gross revenue, from tolls, of $2,518,323, against $2,985,674 to same date last season—navigation opening in the Spring ten days later.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, involving a London and Provincial subscription of forty-seven and a half millions dollars, or £9,500,000 sterling, threatens to be a magnificent failure, so far as immediate return upon the investment of capital is concerned. The principal manager in Canada, Mr. Hincks, recently announced to the Provin*cial Parliament that three important sections of the* work must remain unfinished five years; and further, that if the whole Provincial aid were not made immediately available, the works must stop and the contract break down. A great sensation was produced by this startling declaration, and the House adjourned to consider the course which it would be advisable to pursue.

The Galena and Chicago Road earned in October, $183,043, of which $101,419 was from Passengers. This exceeds the great business of September by $33,043.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and to say that the office is independent of the Bank of the same name which failed a few weeks since, though located in the same quarter of the city.

Hon. William M. Churchwell, Member *of Congress, has been made President of the Bank* of East Tennessee, in place of Mr. J. W. J. Niles, who voluntarily retires, after having placed the Bank in a good condition of credit, and given it a standing among the banks in Tennessee which, from the errors of a more speculative management, it did not enjoy when he took charge two or three years ago.

Savings Institutions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Not being thoroughly versed in monetary matters, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, and to ask which of the Savings Banks in this City may be considered perfectly safe, or, in the event of a suspension, would be able to pay depositors 99 ℔ cent. Do you consider the Greenwich and Bowery Savings' Banks safe? I, with many others, would take it very kind were you to give the information desired, either by note addressed to me, Union-square Post-office, or through the columns of the Times. W. S. D.

We know nothing to the prejudice of either of the offices named by our correspondent. The Bowery Institution, we understand from one of the managers, has about five millions dollars securely invested in Bond and Mortgage, and in the Stocks of the States and United States, within the strict rule of the laws of New-York on the subject. In regard to the other branch of the inquiry, our correspondent will probably remember that we have heretofore mentioned the Seamen's Bank of Savings, of which Mr. Pelatiah Perit is President; the Merchants' Clerks', under charge of Mr. John J. Palmer, and the old Bank of Savings in Chambers-street. It would afford us pleasure to publish the exact present condition of every Savings Office in town, if furnished by the managers.

Citizens' Bank of Memphis.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

In consequence of a publication made in one of the Nashville papers, stating that the Citizens' Bank of Memphis and Nashville had failed, a very unnecessary excitement has been gotten up. The publication above referred to was made through a mistake which doubtless originated in the failure of the Citizens' Bank at Cincinnati. The Nashville paper corrected immediately the error. This is not the first attempt that has been made to prejudice the public against this Bank. From some quarters very unjust and unwarrantable attacks have been made upon it, which have always, upon investigation, proven to be utterly false and unfounded. The Citizens' Bank is founded upon a firm basis, and is conducted by gentlemen whose standing and business capacity are unquestioned, and which is a safeguard against even a suspicion. The Bank is sound and safe, and will remain so as long as its present stockholders, directors and officers have anything to do with it. There is not a safer Bank in the State. They are ready at any time to redeem all the bills they have out, and the public need entertain no fears whatever as to its ability to meet any and every demand.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 17.

The sales of Cotton to-day have been 6,000 bales, and for the past week they foot up 35,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8½c. Cotton Freights to Liverpool are at ½d. Mess Pork has advanced to $15 ℔ bbl., and holders are now asking $19. Flour is selling at $8 25.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 18.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 6,500 bales. The sales of the week have been 36,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8½c. The stock on hand is 146,000 bales. Flour is sold at $8 25 ℔ bbl.; Corn, 90c.; Mess Pork has advanced to $18.

Exchange on New-York is at ½ to ¾ ℔ cent. premium.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 18—11 A. M.

A thick storm of snow, which melts almost as fast as it falls, together with other causes well known, have almost completely suspended operations this morning. Flour—We find no sales beyond the retail trade, at yesterday's quotations. Wheat—Is inactive; sales of 1,000 bushels Milwaukee at $1 50. Corn—There is a fair demand, some holders being anxious to realize, and therefore willing to concede; sales of 19,000 bushels at 70c., and 4,000 bushels at 66c. In Oats and Barley there have been no sales. Whisky is nominally held at 35. Canal Freights are dull, and little being taken for New-York. Corn to Albany and Troy 4c. Receipts this morning—Flour, 896 bbls.; Corn, 35,126 bushels.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

Flour—The continued storm of rain and snow which has prevailed during the day has greatly checked business, and the transactions in Flour are limited. Prices are unchanged, and the sales do not exceed 800 bbls., at $8 25@$8 50 for Upper Lake, and $8 62@$8 75 for good fancy brands of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

Wheat—The Wheat market is quiet, and the demand limited. Sales 2,000 bushels White Michigan, at $1 95, and 2,700 bushels Wisconsin, at $1 50.

Corn—Corn is in fair demand, but the market is scarcely so firm. Sales 30,000 bushels, at 70c., and 5,000 bushels at 69c.

Oats—Oats are quiet. Sales 5,000 bushels, at 49c.

Whisky—Whisky is better. Sales 250 bbls., to arrive, at 37½c.

Canal Freights are unchanged.

Receipts for the last 24 hours: Flour, 5,093 bbls.; Wheat, 16,633 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels.

Providence, Saturday, Nov. 18.

Cotton—For Cotton the demand through the week has been moderate, and prices are without change.

Wool—The sales of the week have been large, amounting to 170,000 pounds. The stock on hand of all grades is very light.

Printing Cloths—There is no change in the market to report. Sales of the week 16,700 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—Miss Jessie Weir, Miss McFarlane, Mr. McFarlane, John Shaw, George C. Shaw, Rev. John Larkin, Mrs. T. D. Reilly, Wm. Durham, James Patullo, Wm. Morrison, Geo. Cohn, W. Bell, A. and J. Bell, R. Gibson, W. McFadden, Jas. Maxwell, Jas. Little, John Wallace, Jas. Sword, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, T. Tervt, Peter Peters, Wm. Simbel, R. McHoustin, Good Morning, D. Gow, Wm. Chittick, D. W. Lawrie, John Huey, W. Taylor, L. White, R. Mitchell, and 155 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Miss Ward, Miss Robert, Miss Condet, Mrs. Robert, Joseph S. Fay and lady, children and 2 servants, J. H. Baldwin, lady and servant, A. Baxter, F. M. Cury, R. S. Sayre, Dr. H. B. Clapp and mother, T. E. Lyon, Chas. F. Lyon, L. B. Haid and lady, E. F. Henderson, F. F. Lapham, M. Cullinan, G. H. Hawthorn, C. Parkhurst, Mrs. D. Gould and child, Miss Vroom, E. B. Corm, Mrs. Haydon, Mrs. A. W. Gordon and daughter, Miss Louisa J. Kerr, Miss Steenbergen, H. Littlejohn, Mr. Norris, 3 children and servant, H. Hunt, W. P. Smith, W. W. Gordon, John H. Hinds, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Barclay and 2 children, Mrs. A. S. Anderson and daughter, N. M. Whitmore, M. O. Armstrong, C. E. Fogg, H. J. Thomassen, R. R. Habersham, H. H. Majie and lady, Miss Majie, Miss Fanny Majie, Mrs. Crandall, R. Dewey, H. Church, Miss Lancers, C. W. Crandall, T. Pratt, C. Coutens, J. W. Morrell, T. Devitt, Rev. Mr. Cowell, J. T. Thompson, G. Wade and lady, Geo. A. Gati, Leopold Bech, W. S. Denel, Jas. Kerr, Geo. W. Dill, T. [illegible], and 196 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—A. H. Burke and lady, A. Mackenzie, E. Marjoribanks, R. H. Watson, W. S. Hartie, lady and 2 children, J. P. Earle, B. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. Inness and friend, R. S. Walcott, R. Clark, A. Silvy, Mrs. F. A. Drake, Mrs. J. P. Earle, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. R. C. [illegible], Mrs. N. B. Atkinson, T. Wigfall and lady, 3 children and nurse, Wm. Matthews, E. [illegible], T. M. Emanuel and lady, Mrs. Silcox, Miss C. H. [illegible], Miss Reilley, Mrs. Prudelmachia, P. H. Hayne, G. H. Richardson, A. R. Chisholm, Miss McWhir, Mrs. [illegible], J. Parker, J. B. Wood, F. [illegible], R. Van [illegible], R. Emery, Miss Warren, Mr. Norman, F. V. Cobell, R. F. Earle, E. Dupasseur, E. H. Kelton, A. H. Kelton and lady, W. Edwards, W. Pennis, W. H. Wall, J. Meyers, T. E. Armstrong, C. M. Bradford, W. Hagerty, C. C. White, and 120 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg—E. Gardner, L. Taylor, H. Twitchell and lady, F. Walker, E. M. Reed, Wm. D. Mott, Wm. W. R. Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, Mrs. E. H. Ogden, J. Lovenstein and wife, Mrs. March and family, sister and servant, Mrs. Hardwick, S. W. Simons, John L. Putnam, Isaac Chase, Dr. Smith, Miss Austin and sister, Mrs. B. Symonds and family, S. B. Ripley, C. M. Kenniston, A. Conner, R. Dilger, and 43 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—R. Bucham, lady and 3 children, W. P. Converse, Jr., A. Givens, A. Bergamini, Dr. J. Ritchie, A. D. Kelly, D. Nix, J. Davis, W. Mason, T. Harbottle, Mrs. F. De Aguirre and son, Manuel G. Abel, Jose De Fuentes, Mrs. T. P. De Leon, Miss M. Leland, J. Crawford, Capt. J. R. Wilson, A. Walker, R. De Varoni, Petro Bottollini, Peters Robertson, W. H. West—Total, 29.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—R. Bader, D. Peterson, W. A. Fredericks, H. Riordan, C. F. Hollis, Capt. Hudson and lady, A. R. Curtis, P. L. Sanner, A. Whitmore, W. Cousins, Mrs. Gimmavin, Mrs. W. W. Walcott and infant, Mrs. McQuinn, Mrs. E. Sheridan, and 13 in steerage.

In brig Europa, from Grand Cay—Capt. John Trecartin, lady and child, of bark Spencer Kirby, wrecked at Turks Island.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets...... 4 39 | Moon sets..... 4 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 55 | Gov. Island. 9 35 | Hell Gate...... 11 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Sir Robert Peel, Crabtree, Havre, Lane, West & Co.; Eliza Mallory, Williams, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Southampton, Austin, Liverpool, J. O. Ward; American Eagle, Griswold, London, Griswold, Moulton & Co.; Tejuca, Gregory, Bahia, G. S. Colt; Westminster, Sladen, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Chinese, Bowman, New-Bedford, J. Smith, Jr.

Barks Waltham, Wheeler, Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Commodore, Williams, Bahia, G. S. Colt.

Brigs Borneo, Rogers, Jacksonville, J. Grice; Bolivia, (Br.,) Bolvin, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Albert, (Br.,) Stevens, St. John, N. B., J. Pickard; Erie, (Br.,) Douglas, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.; R. & J. Lanson, Daniels, Darien, S. H. Eckenbaugh; Malvern, Jarman, Philadelphia, master.

Schrs. J. M. Taylor, Mathew, Newbern, E. M. Blackwell & Co.; Bustamente, Wilson, San Francisco, A. Oakesmith; Mechanic, (Br.,) Perry, Antigua, Henry Kase; Fred. Howell, Carr, St. Domingo, R. P. Buck & Co.; Gem, (Br.,) Crosby, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Imogene, Buezles, Mobile, Lane, West & Co.; Copia, Sears, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis; Bay State, [illegible], Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Lucas, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Propeller Thos. Swan, Johnson, Baltimore, J. F. Smith; Sloops Van Buren, Lewis, New-Haven, J. H. Stevens; F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans Nov. 9, via Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Nov. 16, 7 A. M., lat. 39 N., lon. 73 44 W., exchanged signals with steamship Empire City, from New-York for New-Orleans; 11th, lat. 36 N., lon. 74 20 W., spoke ship Franconia, 6 ds. from New-Orleans, bound to Boston—all well.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Thursday, 16th, 12 P. M., 40 miles S. W. of Hatteras, passed steamship Florida, for Savannah. Cld. from Savannah, 16th, bark Golden Age, Gerrick, for New-York.

Ship Calleader, (of Boston,) Dickinson, London, 40 ds. from Shields, with coal to order.

Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, Antwerp 36 ds., with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson, and 200 passengers to Post & Ryerson. Had 1 death on the passage.

Ship Charles Hill, (of Boston,) Hale, Havre 36 ds., with 397 passengers to Post & Ryerson and Harbeck & Co. Has had 19 deaths on the passage.

Bark Mary Chapman, (of Boston,) Hill, Pensacola 18 ds., with ship timber to master.

Bark Garland, (of Philadelphia,) Martin, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to H. Leger.

Bark George Henry, Pendleton, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. A. Boesen & Co.; vessel to H. B. Bowen.

Brig E. S. Penny, Davis, Manzanilla 18 ds., with mahogany and cedar to J. Thompson.

Brig Europa, (Br.,) Burgess, Grand Cay, (T. I.,) Nov. 4, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Alvaro, O'Brien, Aspinwall 28 ds., with ballast to F. Sales. Has two of her seamen sick with fever.

Brig Edinburg, (of Bangor,) Nichols, Key West 19 ds., with salt to B. Fleming. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Schr. May Flower, Strong, St. George, and 5 ds. from Newport, in ballast, bound to Philadelphia. Put in here in consequence of head winds.

Schr. Leonora, Bevery, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with wheat and naval stores to Jones & Brown.

Schr. Lynchburg, Nelson, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Metis, (of Newport,) Durr, Baracoa 19 ds., with tobacco, &c. to master.

Schr. John Snow, Terry, Cutler 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Susan Baker, Gookin, Saco, with heading, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Gen. Hersey, (of Bangor,) Fulsom, Providence, bd. to Philadelphia.

Schr. Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Wesgorus, (of Boston,) White, Georgetown, 10 ds., with naval stores to Bollner & Potter.

Schr. Charles [illegible] Smith, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Baracoa Nov. 2, with fruit to Meacham & Snow.

Schr. Mary Pearson, Coombs, Providence.

Schr. T. P. Anderson, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Rebecca, Cobb, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Forth McCallen, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Osgood, New-Bedford, with oil.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; meridian, do.; sunset, W.

Arrived....Sunday, Nov. 19.

Ship Webster, (packet,) Lawrence, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship New-York, (packet,) Thompson, Havre Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Mortimer Livingston.

Bark Sarah Jane, Saunders, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton and rice to Sturges, Clearman & Co. This (Sunday) morning, while in the lower Bay, was run into by schr. Wake, Jennings, hence for Wilmington, which broke several of our stanchions, stove bulwarks, &c. The W. lost jib-boom and received other damage.

Brig Mary, Sullivan, Dry Harbor, (Jam.,) 16 ds., with pimento, old copper, &c., to A. H. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. D. W. Bagley, Hamon, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Bent & Bros. 17th inst., off Egg Harbor, saw a vessel sunk, with only her topmasts out of water.

Schr. Maria, (3 masted,) Pike, Annick, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Below.

Ships Olea, from London; Prince Regent, from [illegible]; Confederation, from Havre; also, 2 ships, (supposed to be packets,) and 2 barks, unknown—by pilot boat Julia.

Bark John Henry, Moses, from Havana.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, Cummings, Glasgow; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Mexican war steamer Gen. Iturbide, Vera Cruz.

Sld. on Sunday—Ships H. K. Hartshorn, for Liverpool; Quickstep, Cook, for London.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17—Arr. ship Oliver Putnam, Newburyport, via New-York; Stephen Glover, Boston.

Memoranda.

The brig Nitheroy, Herriman, from Norfolk for Barbadoes, put into Turks Island Nov. 3, where she was condemned. Capt. H. reports: On the 28th and 31st Oct., lat. 27, lon. 66, experienced a severe hurricane from N. E., which totally dismasted and otherwise damaged her; lost all water off the deck. On the 27th, fell in with the hull of a vessel, about 300 tons, bottom up, full build, and painted black. On the 8th, being on short allowance of water, spoke Hamburg brig Matilda, who supplied us with water and a spare spar.

The schr. Gazelle, (of Scilly,) Lavis, master, 18 ds. from Newfoundland, bound to St. Jago De Cuba, put into Turks Island on the 30th ult., in want of water, having encountered a severe hurricane on the 26th, in lat. 26 55 N., lon. 67 54 W.; was thrown down, lost foremast, larboard bulwarks, top-timbers, &c. She proceeded on her voyage next day.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 11, lat. 19 38, lon. 74, brig May Queen, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Cay, Nov. 4, brigs Nitheroy, Harriman, from Norfolk Sept. 22, bound to Barbadoes, in distress, arrived Nov. 3, lost deck-load, and was under jury-masts—had been surveyed and condemned, and probably vessel and cargo would be sold; Nile, (Br.,) Fowler, from Port Matanzas same day, in ballast—had on board Capt. Burke and crew of the wreck of brig Gem, of Halifax; Atlantic, Scorrey, [illegible] for Inagua, as she could not procure a cargo at Turks Island.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 1, brig S. D. Sapen, from Philadelphia, arr. 25th, and others before reported.

At Baracoa, Nov. 2, schrs. Chas. T. Smith, for New-York in 3 ds.; John G. White, of New-York—seized by the Government, on a charge of having guns and ammunition on board.

At Arecibo, P. R., Nov. 4, schr. Priscilla, for Baltimore next day—the only Am. vessel.